CYCLES
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The Bombay Chronicle

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CYCLES
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 85 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Kinkoku Maru.	M. Okamoto	460	30th Mar.	13th Apr
Suwa Maru.	N. Naruse	6,028	17th ap	3rd May
*Seiko Maru	K. Aoyama		1st ,,	30th Apl
Hizen Maru	K. Nakajima	5,872	23rd ,,	27th Apr
Yokoshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	26th May	31st ,,
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,848	1st May	13th May
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,352	End ,,	Beg. June

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Tellicherry, Calicut and Colombo.
All steamers equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Stewards carried.
For particulars, apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 278.
Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
8 April	CALEDONIA	7,622
15 ,,	EGYPT	7,841
22 ,,	MACEDONIA	11,136
29 ,,	MASSILIA	10,902
6 May	MOOLTAN	10,911
13 ,,	[illegible]	8,987
20 ,,	[illegible]ND	11,430
27 ,,	[illegible]	15,825
3 June	[illegible]	7,952
10 ,,	[illegible]	8,083
17 ,,	[illegible]	7,022
24 ,,	[illegible]	7,941

MA[illegible] Through steamer from Australia
BA[illegible]AN Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.
[illegible]A

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne about 4 after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADRA	8,975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

9th Aril	DONGOLA	8,083
5th May	SICILIA	6,313

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5th May	MALWA	10,911
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th April	LINGA	Karachi direct 2 p.m.
13th ,,	BARPETA	Karachi & P. Gulf
9th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi 6pm
10th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
19th ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
Telephone No. 1332. P. O. Box 122.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:— Rs.
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid 5,75,00,000
149,795 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1921 Rs. 4,61,79,995
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 31st December, 1921 Rs. 5,61,73,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana.
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayanganga
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nasik
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Pondicherry (Sub-outsta-
Calcutta (Harrison R	tion to Cocoanada)
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajahmandry.
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cochin	Rangoon
Coimbatore	Rawalpindi
Colombo	Salem
Cuddalore	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Simla
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vellore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizianagram
Jalpaiguri	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay.	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Napur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all stations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
LUBH RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. GEO BROWN
Manager. General Manager.
Accident Dept.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C1188

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Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "Lodge"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSIONS UPPER CLASS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Captial, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision, as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation, and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Small Cause Court building godown Tribhowan Lane Lamington Road on account and risk of Messrs. Lala Devidas and Sons, Government and Railway Contractors Bombay, the following:—
40 Bales Brown canvas 36" about 16000 yards.
2 Bales Khaki Bedford cloth 28" about 1666 yards.
11 Bales Cotton White canvas 26" 27" about 6600 yards.
9 Bales Khaki serge 54" about 15144 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF A PASSENGER STEAMER KNOWN AS S. S. ORURO.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort:—
S. S. "Oruro" belonging to the abovementioned Company which is now lying in the Stream off Mazagaon. It has passenger accommodation for about 1,100 pilgrims and 22 first class passengers and has a gross tonnage of 1,919 tons. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator, at Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the confirmation of the sale by the High Court.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.
SUIT NO. 2825 of 1920.
N. H. Moos, Esq ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Bai Ayashabai and others ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed the above suit by an order made in the same suit on the 9th day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th of April sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—
All that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Haines Road outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 270 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under New Survey No. 3461 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 7048 and Street Nos. 91-93-95 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the land of Shivlal Motilal on or towards the West by the Haines Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by a private passage and beyond it by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Lalubhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CITROEN MOTOR CAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Bekubhai Ambalal and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms on account and risk of Mr. E. D. Fraser the following.
One "Citroen" 4-seated touring car, No. 3832, with special finish and speed meter, blue colour, and nickle plated horn
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT POISAR AND MOGATHAN NEARER TO KANDAVLI AND BORIVLI STATIONS.
Under instructions from the Vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. sell by public auction on the premises at Poisar which is only two minutes' walk from the Kandavli stations at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), very valuable building plots of lands at Poisar and at Mogathan which are Borivli stations. These plots are more suitable for small villas having the conveniences few minutes walk from the Thandavli and of two railway stations. All the plots are touching the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines. The area of the plots varying from 180 sq. yds. to 5,000 sq. yds.
For further particulars, plan of the plots and conditions of sale. Apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, BEAUTY AND DECORATIONS.
Auctions sale of very Valuable artistic Marble Statues and electric fittings. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at old Bombay Gas Company Office at Hornby Road, Standard Building, by order of Messrs. S. Bennester and Co. Ltd., a very large and valuable artistic novel collection of rich Marble Statues and Statuettes consisting of small and large dainty model figures of real and natural artistic colours, standard electric marble lamps, large and small states on marble Pedestals and pillars, electric lights on marble figures, Alabaster marble statues showing different artistic subjects and models. Hanging marble flower baskets of various colours, shades and shapes, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill next to the Police Commissioner's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terrace figures, electric table and hall lamps fans, old carved furniture, brassware, sweet tone piano, English ice box, single double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs,

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.
The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.
Savings Account 5 % p.a.
Current Account 3 % p.a.
For further particulars apply to—
Mr. Yeshwant Anant Kudte, Manager, Girgaum Branch
Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri M. A. Ph. D. The Shilotri Bank Building, Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE: National Indian [illegible] CO.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta. INSURANCE CO., LTD.
BRANCHES: Bombay, [illegible] Rangoon, [illegible] Karachi & Colombo.
[illegible] in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS. C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Branch Secretary Acting Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi. Lipton's Building
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary 33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Residency Main Road, W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Hydrabad Deccan. Resident Manager, Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door bookcase and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tube, [illegible] English Ice box with refrigerator [illegible] Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc. The property of J. Brander, I.C.S., J.P. Collector of Bombay and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VERSAVA.
Suit No 2825 of 1920
N. H Moos, Esqr., vs. Bai Ayeshabai and others.
Under Instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit on the 9th day of February, 1922. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 11th inst sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Versova in Zilla Thana and in the registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District Thana containing by admeasurement One and three by four acres and three and a half gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Rural Peerbhoy on or towards the West by the said Versova Sea public road and beyond which is the Sea Shore on or towards the North by the property of the garden of Tatowant and or towards the South by the property of Government ground and which said premises are generally known by the name of Peer Durgawadi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th April 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4087

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON: 1 OLD LAUNCH BOILER, OLD PIPES EMPTY PACKING CASES, OIL CASES DRUMS, MOBIL OIL TINS, OLD WIRE OLD MANILLA ROPE, LEAD SHEET: CANVAS HOSE, OLD LIFEBELTS, LINEN, OLD CHAIN ETC., ETC
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P and O Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods:—
Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty etc, that may be due on goods
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th April 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 11TH LANE.
This day MONDAY, the 10th April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Shah and Chinubhai, Attorneys for the owners hereon, the undermentioned valuable house on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 11th Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 38 (Thirty-eight) square yards or [illegible] registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 136 New No. 16677 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 6844 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1952, Street No. 90-92 and bounded on the East by the property of Kasai, on the West by the property of Sullemanji Moosaji Jariwalla, on the North by the Kamatipura 11th Street and on the South by Sweepers passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the said Messrs. Shah and Chinubhai at their offices at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES GLASS TUMBLERS AND CELLULOID BANGLES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.
10 cases each 25 dozen glass tumblers.
15 cases celluloid bangles, size 1 3/8in. to 2¼in.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 10 April 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT, OPPOSITE MR. C. M. BHESANIA'S SHOP.
Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mangobai daughter of Thakar Jetha Ladha and widow of Bhimji Bhanji (who is dead), and Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji, the Mortgagors, and on account of the power of sale conferred by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1918, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-seven and two-ninths square yards or [illegible] abouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 514, New No. 5619, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 8868 together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 2373 and Street Nos. 157, 159, 38, 40, 42, all which premises are situate at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by Manges Senoy Street, on or towards the West by the said Hornby Roda and on or towards the North by the property of Gooculdas Tejpal.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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All British Made
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 85 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

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15 ,,	EGYP[illegible]	7,941
22 ,,	MA[illegible]	11,080
29 ,,	MA[illegible]	10,902
6 May	MO[illegible]	10,911
13 ,,	[illegible]	8,987
20 ,,	[illegible]D	11,430
27 ,,	[illegible]	15,825
3 June	[illegible]	7,952
10 ,,	[illegible]	8,083
17 ,,	[illegible]	7,622
24 ,,	[illegible]	7,941

MA[illegible] Through steamers from Australia.
[illegible]AN Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	KANHJA	8,303
15th ,,	MADRA	8,975
29th ,,	MALDA	8,900

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

28th Aril	DONGOLA	8,083
5th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5th May	MALWA	10,911
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th April	LINGA	Karachi direct 2 p.m.
13th ,,	BARPETA	Karachi & P. Gulf
9th ,,	VARSOVA	Buarch via Karachi 6pm
10th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
19th ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT SAILING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
Telephone No. 1220. P. O. Box 122.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1921 ..... Rs. 3,81,79,993
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 31st December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,73,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
6, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana.
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayanganga
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nasik
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.)	Negapatam
Broach	Nyotcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Palacole (Sub-outsta-
Calcutta (Park Street)	tion to Coconada)
Calicut	Patna
Cawnpore	Peshawar
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Poona
Chittagong	Quetta
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajahmandry.
Cochin	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Coimbatore	Rangoon
Colombo	Rawalpindi
Cuddalore	Salem
Cuttack	Secunderabad
Dacca	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli.	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve	Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Napur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on all stations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DWARKA DAS MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

FOR
F
MARINE I MOTOR
R
E
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. GEO BROWN
Manager. General Manager.
Accident Dept.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Feculbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C1138

HOTELS.

Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "Lodge"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge,
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for Kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class	50—70	2-3—3
3rd Class	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSIONS UPPER CLASS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Captial, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 6½ per cent. Surrender value for the wife are granted. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANPATRAO SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Small Cause Court building godown Tribhowan Lane Lamington Road on account and risk of Messrs. Lala Devidas and Sons, Government and Railway Contractors Bombay, the following:—
40 Bales Brown canvas 36" about 15000 yards.
2 Bales Khaki Bedford cloth 28" about 1666 yards.
11 Bales Cotton White canvas 26" 27" about 6600 yards.
9 Bales Khaki serge 54" about 15144 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF A PASSENGER STEAMER KNOWN AS S. S. ORURO.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort:—
S. S. "Oruro" belonging to the abovementioned Company which is now lying in the Stream off Mazagaon. It has passenger accommodation for about 1,100 pilgrims and 22 first class passengers and has a gross tonnage of 1,919 tons. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator, at Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the confirmation of the sale by the High Court.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.
SUIT NO. 2825 of 1920.
N. H. Moos, Esq ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Bai Ayashabai and others ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed the above suit by an order made in the same suit on the 9th day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th of April sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Haines Road outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 270 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under New Survey No. 3461 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 7048 and Street Nos. 91-93-95 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the land of Shivlal Motilal on or towards the West by the Haines Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by a private passage and beyond it by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Lalubhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CITROEN MOTOR CAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms on account and risk of Mr. E. D. Fraser the following.
One "Citroen" 4-seated touring car, No. 3832, with special finish and speed meter, blue colour, and nickle plated horn
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT POISAR AND MOGATHAN NEARER TO KANDAVLI AND BORIVLI STATIONS.

Under instructions from the Vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. sell by public auction on the premises at Poisar which is only two minutes' walk from the Kandavli stations at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), very valuable building plots of lands at Poisar and at Mogathan which are Borivli stations. These plots are more suitable for small villas having the conveniences few minutes walk from the Thandavli and of two railway stations. All the plots are touching the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines. The area of the plots varying from 180 sq. yds. to 5,000 sq. yds.
For further particulars, plan of the plots and conditions of sale. Apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, BEAUTY AND DECORATIONS.
Auctions sale of very Valuable artistic Marble Statues and electric fittings. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at old Bombay Gas Company Office at Hornby Road, Standard Building, by order of Messrs. S. Bennester and Co., Ltd., a very large and valuable artistic novel collection of rich Marble Statues and Statuettes consisting of small and large dainty model figures of real and natural artistic colours. standard electric marble lamps, large and small states on marble Pedestals and pillars, electric lights on marble figures. Alabaster marble statues showing different artistic subjects and models. Hanging marble flower baskets of various colours, shades and shapes, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill next to the Police Commissioner's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carved dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door bookcase and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tube, Frigidaire Electric English Ice box with refrigerator on street tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc. The property of J. Brander, I.C.S., J.P. Collector of Bombay and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VERSAVA.
Suit No 2825 of 1920
N. H Moos, Esqr., vs. Bai Ayeshabai and others.
Under Instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit on the 9th day of February, 1922. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 11th inst sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Versova in Zilla Thana and in the registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District Thana containing by admeasurement One and three by four acres and three and a half gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Rural Peerbhoy on or towards the West by the said Versova Sea public road and beyond which is the Sea Shore on or towards the North by the property of the garden of Tatowant and or towards the South by the property of Government ground and which said premises are generally known by the name of Peer Durgawadi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for Receiver or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th April 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4087

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON: 1 OLD LAUNCH BOILER, OLD PIPES EMPTY PACKING CASES, OIL CASE DRUMS, MOBIL OIL TINS, OLD WIRE OLD MANILLA ROPE, LEAD SHEET: CANVAS HOSE, OLD LIFEBELTS, LINEN, OLD CHAIN ETC., ETC
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P and O Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods:—
Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty etc, that may be due on goods
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th April 1922.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.
The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.
Savings Account 5 % p.a.
Current Accounts 3 % p.a.
For further particulars apply to:—
Mr. Yeshwant Anant Kudav, Girgaum Branch, Girgaum Back Road, and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri M. A. Ph. D. The Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE: National Indian 6/7 Clive St, Calcutta. INSURANCE CO., LTD. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
BRANCHES: Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS. Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary, Residency Main Road, Hydrabad Deccan.
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building, 33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door bookcase and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tube, Frigidaire Electric English Ice box with refrigerator on street tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc. The property of J. Brander, I.C.S., J.P. Collector of Bombay and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Versova in Zilla Thana and in the registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District Thana containing by admeasurement One and three by four acres and three and a half gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Rural Peerbhoy on or towards the West by the said Versova Sea public road and beyond which is the Sea Shore on or towards the North by the property of the garden of Tatowant and or towards the South by the property of Government ground and which said premises are generally known by the name of Peer Durgawadi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for Receiver or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th April 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 11TH LANE.
This day MONDAY, the 10th April at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Shah and Chinubhai, Attorneys for the owner herein, the undermentioned valuable house on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 11th Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 38 (Thirty-eight) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 136 New No. 16677 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 6844 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1952, Street No. 90-92 and bounded on the East by the property of Kasai, on the West by the property of Sullemanji Moosaji Jariwalla, on the North by the Kamatipura 11th Street and on the South by Sweepers passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the said Messrs. Shah and Chinubhai at their offices at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES GLASS TUMBLERS AND CELLULOID BANGLES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.
10 cases each 25 dozen glass tumblers.
15 cases celluloid bangles, size 1 3/8in. to 2¼in.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 10 April 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT, OPPOSITE MR. C. M. BHESANIA'S SHOP.
Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mamonbai daughter of Thakar Jetha Ladha and widow of Bhimji Bhanji (who is dead), and Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji, the Mortgegors, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1918, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-seven and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 514, New No. 5619, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 8868 together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 2373 and Street Nos. 157, 159, 38, 40, 42, all which premises are situate at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by Mangeo Senoy Street, on or towards the West by the said Hornby Roda and on or towards the North by the property of Goculdas Tejpal.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A CASHIER, experienced in Solicitor's line. Apply to Messrs. SOONDERDAS and CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street.
A C12619

WANTED—By English Firm Experienced SALESMAN for Metal, Hardware and Sundries Department. Apply to Box No. 7923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3328

WANTED—A TYPIST and CANVASSING CLERKS, Parsi, Gujerati, Maratha and Mohomedans preferred. Salary Rs. 25 to 30 and Commission 25 per cent. Apply Box No. 7929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3341

WANTED.—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

WANTED.—Permanent MUSLIM SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 100; and TYPIST ACCOUNTANT (English and Gujerati) on Rs. 60. Apply sharp to the Director, GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA High School, Bombay 9.
A R3355

WANTED—Capable men to work in spare time, those already in Insurance business or service preferred. Good remuneration to hardworking men. Apply personally to The IMPERIAL MACHINE Co., Parsee Statue, Byculla, Bombay. b
A R3348

WANTED—One Graduate (LL.B. preferred) and one SENIOR CLERK, who knows how to keep books intended for use in limited concerns. State by handwriting pay desired. ADVERTISER C/O P. O. Box No. 390, Bombay.
A R3356

WANTED—Two M.Sc's from July, 1922, for Physics, Chemistry and Biology Courses in Intermediate Classes. Pay Rs. 150 per mensem and Provident Fund Contribution. Apply with testimonials to PRINCIPAL, RADHASOAMI EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Dayal Bagh, (Agra).
A R3338

WANTED.—Smart men everywhere to earn Rs. 140 to Rs. 200 monthly, simply by working a new up-to-date scheme. No buying, selling or canvassing. Fee Rs. 6 only. Rs. 3 M. O. and Rs. 3 per V. P. P. Address, Magic House, Mohari P. O. (Dist. Bhandara, C. P.)
A R3357

WANTED A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, well up in theory and practice, for the post of Vice-Principal. Man holding some degree of a well known technical college and with teaching experience will be preferred. Pay Rs. 125-5-150. Apply to the PRINCIPAL Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore.
A R12653

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—FOREMAN WANTED to superintend boring operations in tidal waters for about six months. Previous experience necessary. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Further employment possible for good man. Apply in first instance in writing with full particulars to SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Construction, Bombay.
A C12616

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced and competent Indian Shorthand typist is open for immediate ENGAGEMENT. Good knowledge of English. Good salary expected. Apply Box No. 7922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3346

YOUNGMAN of high moral character, energetic and intelligent, belonging to a most respectable Muslim family of Behar, graduated in 1917 at the age of 20, seeks employment in any capacity in a reputed Indian firm, in the hope of future prospect. Will accept at present moderate salary. Any kind of security given if required. Please communicate with:—M. MOHAMMAD, Esq., Mohammad Manzil, Bihar Sharif P. O.
B R3330

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Rooms 13 of top floor "Rahim Mansion" Soparibag Road, Parel, at reduced rent, for immediate possession with electric.
C R3336

TO LET—"LUCKY COTTAGE" at Matheran furnished Bungalow showing. For particular apply to L. S. KARIMJEE, Jeokeria Musjid, Bombay No. 3. Telephone.
C R3307

TO LET—Two OFFICE-ROOMS with Telephone or only the Telephone. For terms apply Box No. 7924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3329

TO LET for High Class Hindus. one remaining Airy Block Chaupatty side, 2nd Floor, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3345

TO BE LET for offices, the 4th floor of a fully ventilated new PREMISES junction Manordas Street and Mint Road Fort. Please apply Mr. JAICHAND BUGHA, 1st flat adjoining premises.
C R3309

TO LET—Very highly furnished FLAT, situated at Napean Sea Road, facing the Sea Shore. Rent Rs 1,300 per month. Can be seen by appointment. Apply Mr. Nanabhai C/o Chitnis Kanga and Manbhai, Solicitors. Medow Street, Fort.
C R3340

TO BE LET in newly built Shaparia Mansion at Souter Street near Byculla Club, Residential Blocks with all up-to-date conveniences and motor garages and shops with sufficient accommodation for hotels, printing works, etc. Apply to B. D. SHAPARIA, 553, Bhauder Bazar. Tel. No. 3408.
C R3299

TO LET at Mahableshwar, "PROSPECT LODGE" for the hot season. Centrally situated with one drawing and one dining room, three bed rooms with dressing room and bath room attached, and one additional dressing and bath room, spacious verandah all round. Apply sharp H. C. CAPTAIN, Central Bank.
C R3309

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Jethabhai Naranji's furnished BUNGALOWS at Lonavla for the current season. Apply to RAMDAS RANCHODDAS, 112, Dadyshet Agiary Lane, Bombay.
C R3353

TO BE LET in Wallace Street, Fort, spacious Office premises, third floor, suitable for Mercantile Firms, immediate occupation. For rent and other particulars apply to Box No. 7932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C E12657

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station, T. N. 8627.
C R3320

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.
Ja

FOR SALE—An ESSEX CAR in perfect running order and sound condition. For particulars please apply to TAMHANKAR, c/o. Lokamanya, Bombay 4.
JA R3256

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Old REELING MACHINERY complete in working order. Apply MAHASUKHDAS RANCHHODDAS & Co., 34 Medows Street, Fort.
K R3347

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Second-hand BOILER with or without tubes for storage purposes. Please write with price and particulars to Box No. 12659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R12659

WANTED—A Second-hand Steel LANCASHIRE BOILER in sound condition, 30' x 8', 160 lbs. working pressure. State age and detailed particulars to Box No. 7913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R12602

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

MESOPOTAMIA RIVER CRAFT.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

SEVERAL HANDY STEAM LAUNCHES about 50 feet.

Oil Barge	151 feet.
Sea Going Tug "Mashona"	106 feet.
Steel Transport Barge	150 feet.

Apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road,
12340 Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest, Rs. 50,000 in Steam Coal business. Please communicate to Box No. 7931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3343

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"KASHMIR GOODS."—"Donegal Tweeds Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. x 24"). Hand picked fresh saffron Rs. 3 per Tola. Papier machine leather bags. Hive collected genuine lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. We supply embroideries, wood carving, everything obtainable in Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir).
T R3301

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed, in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
T R3295

PROFESSION

DENTAL NOTICE

I shall be out of Bombay for one month from April 20.
Mr H. G. MOGHE,
L.M. & S., L.D.S., (Eng.).
Parvati Bhavan,
Near Sandhurst Bridge.
R3293

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF PASSENGER FARES.

THE PUBLIC are advised that the First, Second, Intermediate and Third Class fares on this Railway will be raised on and from the 1st May, 1922, particulars of which will be notified hereafter.
D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th April, 1922.
C12635

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF PASSENGER FARES.

THE Public are advised that the First, Second and Third class fares on this Railway will be raised on and from the 1st May, 1922, particulars of which will be notified hereafter.
E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th May, 1922. C12686

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debentures issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures (less income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day abovementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.
By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and have been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 15th of March, 1922. C12621

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 314, Hornby Road, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 3/30 P.M. to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution:—

"That in view of the present depressed condition of Trade and by reason of its liabilities the Company cannot continue its business profitably. It is advisable therefore to wind it up, and it is hereby resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that such person or persons as the meeting resolves be appointed as Liquidator or Liquidators thereof.

By order of the Board.
Maganlal T. Bhagat.
Secretary.
C 12661

INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

DR. H. CHANDRA, Ph.D. (Berlin), F.G.C.S, etc.

DIR: TECHNO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, Do.. Dar a Bombay and can be consulted between 6th and 12th instant by appointment. He has also a number of his own Indudstrial Schemes which he is ready to offer if satisfactory arrangements could beb made.
Please address: Readmoney Building, 2nd Floor, Apollo Pier, Fort.
R3332

THE MAHARANI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

RE. THE FOURTH AND FINAL CALL OF Rs. 20 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on SATURDAY, 4th March, 1922, it was resolved to make Fourth and final Call of Rs. 20 twenty per share payable on or before 15th April, 1922.

Shareholders are therefore requested to pay up the amount due by them in respect of this call either at the Registered Office of the Company, Padra Road, Baroda, or the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., and its branches; otherwise, interest at 9 per cent per annum will be charged thereafter.

Baroda, 1st April, 1922.
MATUBHAI KANTAVALA & CO.,
Agents.
C12644

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to April 11 for the sale and removal of the Y. M. C. A. Bazaar, Marine Lines Camp.
N. DAS.
Secretary, Y. M. C. A.,
Army Branch,
Wodehouse Road, Fort.
Bombay, April 4.
TA R3321

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

KHAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (2ND PART).

TENDERS are invited for the following works, and will be received in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District at Bandra on the 17th April, 1922, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time).

(a) Constructing 1st road in Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 (Khar 2nd Part).
(b) Filling in the area between the Bandra Ghodbandar Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line near Khar (Suburban Scheme No. 7).

2. The approximate estimated cost of (a) is Rs. 19,000 and of (b) Rs. 1,13,416.

3. Tender forms will be issued on payment of Rs. 2, each during office hours, on application to the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra.

4. Tenders should be sealed and endorsed separately (1)" Tender for constructing 1st road in Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 Khar, 2nd Part" and (2) " Tender for filling in the area between the Bandra Ghodbandar Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway line near Khar, Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7." and a sum of Rs. 190 in respect of work (a) and Rs. 1,200 in respect of work (b) in cash as earnest money should be paid into the Audit Office of this Department, and a receipt for the same should be shown to the Executive Engineer, Andheri District.

5. Security deposit amounting to Rs. 5 per cent of the tendered amount will be required from the successful tenderer.

6. The Director of Development reserve the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

7. Specifications for the work, conditions of contract, and any further particulars required can be obtained in the office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra, on any working day between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

D. K. MHAVE,
Executive Engineer,
Andheri District.
Bandra, 4 th April, 1922.
C12631

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given Address.
C12447

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given Address.
C12448

PUBLIC NOTICES

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC and the constituents of Messrs. Phillips and Company, Limited, are informed that Mr. J. D. Jenkins has ceased to be the General Manager of the Company and has no authority whatever to deal with any person or persons on behalf of the Company.
By order of the Board.
Magamlal T. Bhagat.
C12663

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

FOR SALE.

MACHINARY BY ASA LEES.

18 R. H. Revolving Flat Cards of 1894.
18 L. H. Revolving Flat Cards of 1894.

DRAWING FRAMES.

2 R. H. 3 Heads 7 Deliveries 6 ends up of 1894.
1 L. H. 3 Heads 7 Deliveries 6 ends up of 1894.

SLUBBING FRAMES.

4 R. H. Slubbing Frames 84 Spindles of 1894.
2 R. H. Slubbing Frames 84 Spindles of 1897.
1 L. H. Slubbing Frames 84 Spindles of 1894.

INTERMEDIATE FRAMES.

3 R. H. Inter Frames 116 Spindles of 1894.
3 L. H. Inter Frames 116 Spindles of 1894.
2 R. H. Inter Frames 126 Spindles of 1894.
4 L. H. Inter Frames 126 Spindles of 1894.

ROVING FRAMES.

15 R. H. Roving Frames 160 Spindles of 1894.
12 L. H. Roving Frames 160 Spindles of 1894.
1 L. H. Roving Frames 160 Spindles of 1896.

For further particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER.
C12646

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for cutting and removing teak wood from the forests of the undermentioned specified villages will be given by Public Auction on the 23rd May, 1922, at 2 p.m., in Shri Hazur Office at Dharampur. Detailed information can be had on application to the Forest Department of the State:—

(1) Nagar, (2) Pendhardevi, (3) Terichikhli, (4) Likhyud, (5) Bilia, (6) Kothar, (7) Jamgabhan, (8) Girnara, (9) Narwad, (10) Fali, (11) Valvery, (12) Chandvengan, (13) Vadkhambha (reserve), (14) Kaprada, (15) Mandavakhadak, (16) Pati, (17) Pondha Naher, (18) Dhakwal, (19) Gorkhad, (20) Piprol, (21) Godzhal, (22) Jamanpada, (23) Malanpada.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dharampur (Prant Ramnagar),
28th February, 1922.
C12318

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the Last will and Codicil thereto of RANCHHODDAS JADHAVJI, widoweer of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhibitant, a piece goods merchant.....Deceased.
(1) HIRJI JADHAVJI, (2) PUR SHOTAM MULJI, (3) MULJI LAXMIDAS, all of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, the Surviving executors according to the tenor of the Will of the said deceased, residing at Kolbhat Lane and at Kalbadevi respectively outside the Fort .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
The 24th day of March, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI AND Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12652

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DOSHI DEVSEY KANJI, a stationer of Morvi, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.
SHETH HEMCHAND JAIRAM, of Morvi, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Executors named in the Will of the ..... J, at present residing at Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelveth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 24th day of March, 1922.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12650

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE OF PRESS.

WE are instructed by our client KAIKHASHRU MANECKJI MINOCHERHOMJI, Esquire, to hereby give notice to all to whom it may concern that our client has as owner sold off on the 9th day of November, 1921, all his right, title, interest, claim and demand into and upon the Bombay Samachar Press its goodwill, types, machinery, etc. and that thenceforward all the debts and liabilities shall be paid and disbursed by Nowroji Hormusji Belgamwalla Esquire the purchaser thereof.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1922.
DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
C12656

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN ALLARAKHIA CANJEE, of Andheri, has through his agent and broker Mr. Gulamalli Fasalbhoy, contracted to sell to my client Mr. GANGJI COORJI KHOJA, of Andheri, the Southern half portion, admeasuring one thousand and five hundred (1500) square yards or thereabouts, of the piece of land situated at Gundoli Taluka South, Salsette, Bombay Suburban District and Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing Survey Number 1, Pot Number 1, Area 2½ Gunthas, assessment Rupees 5-0-0, and all which half portion is bounded on the North by the remaining half portion of the said Pot No. 1, belonging to the Vendor, on the South by he Property of Paul Anthony Pereira, on the West by the Gundoli village Road, and on the East by the property of Lakhmidas Gokuldas Dosa.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, little, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever, in to, upon or in respect of the said half portion or any part thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, purchase, share, trust, wahiwat or, otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, this 9th day of April 1922.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
VAKIL, HIGH COURT.
C12654

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANDRAO WASUDEO DEO NAIK of Bombay has contracted to sell to my client Mr. TARMAHAMED ADAM MEMON of Andheri, all that piece of land admeasuring 235 Square yards or thereabouts, situate at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay, Suburban District, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 6 of Andheri (excepting the strip of land admeasuring about ten square yards on the eastern side and out of the said plot, sold by him the Vendor to Mr. Mukund Sadashiv Patil a few years back together with the building thereon free from all incumbrances whatsoever, and which piece of land is bounded on or towards the North by the Property of the Marwadies of Andheri, on the South by the Kurla Wesava Road, on the East by the property and building of Mr. Mukund Sadashiv Patil, and on the West by the common Gully and beyond that by the property of Ramchandra Sitaram Deo.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, claim, property and demand into upon or in respect of the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, maintenance, lien, lease, mortgage, possession, purchase, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" at Andheri Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 9th day of April, 1922.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
C12655

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
To-night
"THE BHAKTA BODHANA"
The great devotee of Gujarath
in 7 Reels
Produce by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patanku
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest New
Time and Prices as usual
Always a Good Show.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA ST
Tram Terminus
Four Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Matinee on Bank Holidays 3-30.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
Bharat Cinema Film Co.'s
Newest Mythological production
RADHA VILAS
a very interesting story from the life of Lord Shri Krishna.
NEXT WEEK
A Marvellous historical production
DAMAJI
By the MAHARASHTRA FILM CO
The Famous Producer of Vatsala Haran.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th day of April 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Abdul Kayum Hasonally (Insolvent).—

1 Writing Table, 3 chairs, 1 time piece, one big lot of rivets, screws, bolts nuts and hammers.

(2) Re: Estate of Noormahomed Bava (Insolvent):—

Silver Phate and Silver Kada.

By the order of the Office concerned:—

370 1/2 pieces twills.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

Auction Sale of Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust and on Nowrojee Hill Estate of the Improvement Trust.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of Ismail Bossa, Hoosenbhai Ismail and Gulammusein Ismail and with the concurrence of the mortgagees, Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Premises the two undermentioned properties. The Sale of the Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust on TUESDAY, the 25th April 1922, at 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRST LOT.—All that the Land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts situated on the Improvement Trust West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay known as plot No. 85 of the said estate and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper passage, on the East by Motibai Street, on the South by Circus Avenue and on the West by plot No. 84 of the said estate, and forms a portion of premises bearing new Survey No. 3528 and is possessed by the Municipality along with plot No. 84 under E Ward No 4145 Street No. 85.

Auction Sale of Nowrojee Hill Estate of Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No. 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Teja—on the East by the Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing New Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 20.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undedrsigned.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property at Shamji Hassaji Street, otherwise called Samuel Street

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Karabhoy the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May 1922 at 4-30 pm (S T) the following immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A piece of land of the Quit and ground Rent tenure together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the west side of Shamji Hassaji Street otherwise called Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 248½ square yards or thereabouts but according to actual measurement 242 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 498, 1022, 1037—1039 1375 and 1408 New No. 6150 Old Survey No. 605, 607, 650, 653, 654 and New Survey No. 2235 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Shamji Hassaji Street also called Samuel Street on the West by Dariashan property on the North by the Mosque of Bene Israil Community and on the South by the property of Rattonsey Goculdas and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No 1619 and Street No 52-56; 2-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. at their office at 14K Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April 1922

THE BEAUTY OF LIFE THE WOMAN.

An interesting reading supplied gratis and post free.

(Limited copies only)

Write at once to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

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THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 42, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NIZAM STREET NULLBAZAR OUT-SIDE THE FORT.

This day Monday the 10th April, 1922 at 4 4 p.m. (B.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by public tuction by order of Muitani Tehilram Girdharidas the 2nd Mortgagee and on a/c and at the risk of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia and Manekbai wife of Sorabji Hormsji Wadia the mortgagors in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of mortagage dated 31st July 1919, and the further charge dated the 31st July 1919 and the Mortagage dated 21st May 1920, made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the premises subject to the first mortgage.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nizampura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 77 7/9 Square yards or there abouts and ragistered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 158 New Nos. 74-76 Old survey Nos 1673 and New Survey No. 937 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and Taxes formerly under No. 28 and now under C Ward No. 6442 and Street No. 74 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bhimjibhai Dunjibhoy Kallianwala, on or towards the West by house of Sorabjee Hormusjee Wadia and Manekbai, wife of Sorabjee Hormusjee Wadia on or towards the North by the said Nizampura street and on or towars the Soath by the sweepers' passage and which said premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

Secondly:—All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuaga tenement or dwelling house standing thoreon which is lying and being at Nizam street in Null Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Old No. 736 737 New No. 7910-7911 Old survey No. 1672 and new Survey Nos 736 and 939 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Sorabjee Hormusjee Wadia and Manekbai wife of Sorabjee Hormusjee Wadia on or towards the West by the house of Bai Khatijabai and Ramiabai widows on or towards the North by the Nizam street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage and which said premises assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 6443 6444 and 6445 and street Nos. 76 78 80 and 81 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale can be had from Messrs Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Devidas at their office at Bell Lane Fort or from the under-signed,

---

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY AND OILY READ LEAD, WHITE ZINC AND SANITARY OIL PAINTS.

This day monday the 10th April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs, GANDHI AND Co. Austironces, will seel by public auction at their Room No. 52 Medow Street by order of the office concerned.

1 Ton Red Lead in oil English in 28 lbs Kegs.

2 Tons dry Red Lead English in 28 and 56 lbs Kegs.

780 gallons sanitary oil paints in Imp. gallon Tin.

Sample are on view

A deport of 25 p.c. will be required at the Time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 135 CASKS AUSTRALIAN TALLOW.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Husseinally Nanjee at his godown at Hains Road, Byculla, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Robinson and Hammond.

135 casks Australian Tallow in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 10th April, 1922.

CANDHI AND Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 10 April, 1922.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of incrcasing sales prove this fact. Amrut anjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains sheumatiem, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere.

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PHILOLOGISTS, PRAKRITISTS LINGUISTS AND STUDENTS.

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A pentalingual dictionary explaining about 50,000 Ardha Magdhi words in Sanskrit, Gujrathi, Hindi and English. The work includes almost all Prakrit words and explains with numerous cetations and the technical terms occuring in Ardha Magdhi literature, The first work of its kind. Indespensible for scholars and students, Price Rs. 25, In four volumes containing about 4,000 pages, Specimen and advertisement sent free on application,

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Opposite Palace, Indore (C. India).

AMUSEMENTS

Under public patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandli

Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Wednesday, 12th April 1922, at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
MR. KHADILKAR'S
MANAPMAN.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
MAY ALLISON
in
"ALMOST MARRIED"
A metro-Comedy delight.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
presents their Fifth Production Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece
"THE MIKADO"
The Opera produced by James McGrath.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN Theatres Ltd. present their latest variety capture.
BRYANT, BRYANT & BUSTER.
Electrical Manipulators and Jugglers, From the London Hippodrome.
Also the "Select-Special" produced by
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG IN
"CHEATING CHEATERS"
The "Select-Special" in six acts.
Please note that the variety act of Bryant, Bryant and Buster will appear only in 6-30 & 10 p. m. shows,

---

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT HINDU EPIC
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
To-day the First Instalment.
The Film Supreme.
The Subject Divine.
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
Gorgeous Sbenery
Ancient Temples.
Wonderful Illusions.
A Veritable Treat.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial
COMMENCING TO-DAY

THE STAR CINEMA

A Welcome Announcement

We have the greatest pleasure to announce that our two pictures "The Redemption of MARY MAGDALENE" and "The House Without Children" were both stopped by the Bombay Board of Film Censors for further inspection, have been duly passed for public exhibition, "The House Without Children" will be screened on a near date. In the meanwhile, we present

To-night! and This Week!!
OUR MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE
The Redemption of
MARY MAGDALENE
Showing Mary's Association with Christ. A story from the "New Testament" of the Bible,
UNIQUE! HISTORICAL! INSTRUCTIVE! INSPIRING!
First four parts together with
The Concluding Episodes of another Great Picture
"FABIOLA"
Also
A Most Important Topical Budget showing Exclusive Historic Pictures by The Special Courier of Rome of the Scenes in Rome before and after the Death of
POPE BENEDICT XV.
THE FIRST AND THE ONLY FILM EVER TAKEN OF A POPE OF ROME!
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.
4 Shows Daily Commencing 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday Sunday and Bank Holidays.
Extra Matinee at 3-30.
LOOK SHARP! DON'T BE TOO LATE!!
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LAST DATE OF ENTRY 20th APRIL 1922.

A Cup worth Rs. 300 will be given away as a prize. Medals for winners and runners up.

ENTRANCE FEE RS. 15. SCHOOL & COLLEGE TEAMS RS. 10.

Matches shall begin from 27th April 1922.

For Rules Apply to—

R. C. MISRA,
Hony. Secretary.

All-India Rehman Football Tournament, Nairabad, RAJPUTANA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	550
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	10 60
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 50
New York, 10-30 a.m. —May	17 81
(As known in Liverpool at —July	17 35
closing time.) —Oct.	17 18
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. —May	16 66
—July	16 65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Months	To-day's Price.
April	..
May	10 25
June	..
July	10 19
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 99
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	9 81
Feb.	..
Mar.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 34
May	10 28
June	10 24
July	10 22
August	10 15
September	10 09
Oct.	10 02
Novembers	9 96
December	9 92
January	9 86
February	9 83
March	9 80

Tone:—Steady,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 7th

M. G. Bengal Good	7 00
" " Fully Good	7 40
" " Fine	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" " " Fully Good	8 70
" " " Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	8 85
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 65
M. G. Scinde Good,	6 90
" " Fully Good	7 30
" " Fine	7 70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Months	To-day's price.
April	16 40
May	16 45
June	16 60
July	16 80
Aug.	16 90
September	17 00
Oct.	17 25
Nov.	17 25
Dec.	17 30
Jan.	17 40

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 7th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forward	5,000
" Imports	7,000
" Stock	973,000
Actual Weekly Sales	45,000
Water Twist	1/6
Printers cloth	33/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain	19,000
" " to Consinent	24,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	17 31
Futures at New York July	17 31
Futures at New York Oct.	17 10
Futures at New York Jan.	16 9
Spot Cotton at New York	17 95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans May	16 64
Futures at New Orleans July	16 58
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 3/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 7th.

Futures at New York	May	17 78
	July	17 28
	Oct.	17 09
	Jan.	16 97

Liverpool, April 7th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	May	10 28
	July	10 22
	Oct.	10 02
	Jan.	9 86

London, April 7th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4/14/9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 6th.

Rentes 3 per cent	57
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
" 2 months hence	33 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental sold. China bought. Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 1/2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1/8
Hongkong	£ 110
National	£ 39 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 85 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90 1/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 99 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	65
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 111 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 6th

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Apl.-May Paid	53
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Apl.-May Sellers	52/3
Australian 62 lbs. April Sellers	54
Tone:—Dull	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Nominal	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—Firmer,	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Apl.-May	£ 8 3/4
Teria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Paid more doing	1/2 & 16 3/8
Linseed, Argentine Apl. Sellers Firmer	£ 18 1/2
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 61
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 18 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crepe April	8 5/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19/6
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/6
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 8.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 485 and going down by a rupee advanced steadily till Rs. 492½ on buying by an office and jobbers, and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 491. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 484 and Rs. 492 and the Bazar finally closed at Rs. 490. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 492 and closed at Rs. 496½. While April-May opened at Rs. 462 and advanced to Rs. 470 and at 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 469. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 402 and touching Rs. 401 went up to Rs. 405½ the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 403½. F. M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 419 and advanced to Rs. 422. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 418 and Rs. 421 and the rate was Rs. 420 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 355 and July Rs. 366 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and there was a fair demand from local Mills for good stapled cotton and from Shippers for nice Berar cotton. About 6,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (6 p.m.)

Bombay, April 8th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	..	473 1/2
" "	July/August,	..	496 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May,	..	358
" "	July,	..	370
Fine Oomra	May,	..	407
" "	July	..	423

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 7th April 1922.

Cotton	13573	Bales.
Wheat	5462	Owt.
Linseed	16775	"
Rape, ots	1358	"
Gingelly seed	8476	"
Poppyseed	105	"
Groundnute	3262	"
Castorseed	7378	"
Rice	58237	"
Myrabollams	1905	"
Cottonseed	14610	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	4966	"
Tuwar	297	"
Masur	1125	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	1603	"
Coal	2604	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 8.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-7.
Bars gold forward, 28-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 28-5-6.
Bars silver ready, 90-15.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 90-15.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 91-2.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 1/8.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 5/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 7/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 7/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 1/4.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 301.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 321.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 311.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 170½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 165½.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 184.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 364.
London gold ready—sh. 94-9.
London silver ready—d. 33-12.
London silver forward—d. 33-12.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady, China bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.39½.
French Exchange, Frcs 48.25.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.60.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 51.90.
German Exchange, Frcs 1340.
Prague Exchange, 230.
Italian Exchange, 83.40.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 86.

ECONOMISE!

ADVERTISING IS NO GAMBLE BUT A SCIENCE.

REDUCE SELLING EXPENSES BY SCIENTIFIC ADVERTISING.

THROUGH ADVERTISERS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE.

P. O. Box 306—No. A, Bombay,
Ask for Particulars Now.
No obligation.

5 per cent War Loan, 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 99/14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 64.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotation to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	330
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	50	500	Jan-July	16%	1340
" Contributary	125	—			356.4
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	117
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33/8
Tata Bank	22½	75	"	as. 10	14/8
Chartered Bank	£. 5 £.	5	Apr-Oct.	" £.	75
Eastern	£. 6 £.	10	"	"	67
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	"	64½ £.	97
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12½	—	" £.	16½ £.	23½
Bank of Mcvri	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9½	9

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad					
Dhonka	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	118
" Prantij	500	500	"	9½%	575 xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	95
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6½	86
Chamarnukh Slighat	100	100	"	8%	55
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	6½	66
Khulna					
Bhavighati	100	100	"	4%	129
Larkhana	100	100	"	4½	60
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Straigumj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	93
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	119
Tapt Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	605
Upper Sindh Right	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANSE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	60
Bamankua	5	—	"	—	4
Central Mining	10	—	"	6%	23½
Indian Cement	250	250	"	17½%	275
Kasli Cement ord.	100	100	"	15	240
" Def.	40	40	"	46	1125
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ab. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2250
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	320
Appollo	50	—	"	8	80 xd
Birla mills	100	—	"	—	92/8
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1150
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Sep.	80	1855
Bradbury	250	250	"	85	1050
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	10	115
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	922/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4000
Colaba Land	700	700	"	90	3425
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	995
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	605
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1725
David	250	250	"	85	1010
Dawa	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1250
E. D. Sassoon United	7½	10	"	as. 8	4/15
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	552/8
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	197/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	120	1525
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2800
Globe	100	100	"	"	230
Gokak	100	100	"	"	225 xd
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	"	"	228
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	525
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	515
Kastorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	1015
Khatao	100	100	"	"	585
Kilachand milla	100	100	"	"	18
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	2370
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	5050
Madhavrao Sci	100	100	"	20	205
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	340
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	385 x
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	200	4520 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	85	945/8
Morarji	1000	1000	"	250	2400
New Great	200	200	"	40	350
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	"	755
Pahan	250	250	"	50	910
Pearls	250	250	"	90	1100
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		977/8
Premier	100	100	"		177-8
Planet	100	100	"	—	270
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	—	285
Sassoon Cotton	150	100	"	—	158
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	407/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16000
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	307/8
Standard	500	500	"	120	2625 x.
Swan	250	250	Oct.	100	1120
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	5385
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	1350 x.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"	2250

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	"	150	150
Andora Valley	1000	1000	"	650	725/8
By. Electric Supply and Tramway	50	50	"	—	116/4
Tata Hydro	1000	1000	Jan.	95	87/8

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	"	100	502/8
B. Burma					
T. Corpo	125	125	"	—	497/8
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	"	—	140 xd
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bi. Burma Pet	8s.	8s.	Mar-Oct.	as.6p.8	6
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/8	238
Kemp & Co.	200	—	July	20	140
Marcks	100	—	"	12	80 xd
New India Insur	25	250	"	—	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	250
Philips	40	—	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1000	—	Sept.	50	625
Scindia Steam	20	50	"	—	6/8
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	60
Def.	30	30	Sept.	61/2	215
N. Ord.	75	75	"	—	58/12
N. Def.	400	400	"	—	170
Tata Oil	100	100	"	—	80
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	—	100

(Continued on next page.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8th.

Bank Telegraphic	..	..	..	1 3 1 8
Bank Demand	..	..	..	1 3 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	..	..	..	1 3 13/32
Fcs. Demand	..	..	..	300
American Dollars	..	..	..	364
Honkong Dollars	..	..	..	199
Shanghai	..	..	..	269
Japan	..	..	..	170
Singapore	..	..	..	184

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 8th. 6 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	66 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3068	0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	75 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4	0 11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4	0 11 0 0
Rapzeed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0	0 12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0	0 13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8	0 13 0 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	78 0	0 15 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0	0 ....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	74 0	0 ....
Teelseed Black	68 0	0 ....
Poppyseed, White	14 0	0 15 0 0
Groundnuts	73 0	0 ....
Jawa	.. ....	....
Mowraseed	7 8	0 ....
Barley	44 0	0 ....
Castorseed	52 0	0 10 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 0	0 5 3 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat April-May	9 7 6
Wheat Sept	9 8 6
Linseed May	14 0 0
Linseed Sept	14 8 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

There was a steadier tendency prevalent in market to-day with an aggressive turnover on larger scale. Cottons did not disclose any activity as operators did not interest themselves in this section. Jutes were taken up almost exclusively by speculators and a large turnover was effected in Clive and Howrah at firm rates, other stocks participating to lesser extent such as Anglo-India, Northbrook, Dalhousie, Lawrence and Lansdown. Coals reflected some strength over a moderate enquiry for Burrakur, Kosopda, Raneegunge and Gopalchuck with limited business having passed in them. Towards the close Burrakar note a drop of Rs. 2. Industrial and Miscellaneous groups were featureless. War bonds were a shade steadier.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities—3½ per cent. Government Paper 55/8; 5½ per cent.

War Bonds 1925 par; Do. 1928 par; 6 per cent. bonds 1926 99/12; 6 per cent. bonds 1930 par, Do. 1921 par:

Cotton.—Keshoram 14/10; Mohini Mills 5/8.

Jute.—Alliance 414; Anglo-India 316; Birla 4/4; Century 7/8; Clive 25/14; Dalhousie 292; Empire 46 S. L. Fort William 260; Hukumchand 2/15 Disc Howrah 33/3; Howrah A Pref. 92; Lawrence 380; National 220 S. L. Northbroook 43/8; Nuddea 39; Orient 113; Reliance 35/4 Union 335; Waverley 8/4; Bhulanbararee 44 S. L. Bokaro and Ramgur 43; Burrakur 32/12; Central Kurkend 30/8; Kosoonda and Nayadee 33/8.

Miscellaneous. Hooghly Flour Mills 37; Samastipur Sugar 12; Bengal Paper Mill 36 C. D. Smith Stanistrest pref. 88 X. D. Bengal Telephone 260; B. I. Corporation O. L. G. F. Kelner 11/4 Madane Theatre 8.

Exchange.—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and three sixteenth pence and demand Bills one shilling three and seven thirty-two pence.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Apl.	h. m	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m	ft. in.
S	8	m 6 45	24 4	8	m 1 24	20 2
		7 54a	26 1		1 15a	18 3
S	9	m 8 15	27 2	9	m 7 14	16 0
		8 56a	2 9		7 32a	18 5
M	10	m 9 22	26 7	10	m 7 46	16 3
		9 46a	26 8		8 8a	10 4
Tu.	11	m 10 17	28 1	11	m 8 59	16 0
		10 30a	28 8		4 14a	16 8
W	12	m 11 4	29 2	12	m 4 42	14 10
		11 12a	2 1 2		5 1a	16 11
Th.	13	m 0 38a	30 0	13	m 6 2	13 —
					6 26a	14 6
F	14	m 0 34	28 9	14	m 6 41	14 0
		1 16a	29 7		7 9a	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Apl. 8 (Saturday)	Sunrise. 6h. 33m.	Sunset.	6 h. 53m
„ 9 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 33m.	„	6h. 53m.
„ 10 (Monday)	„ 6h. 32m.	„	6h. 53m.
„ 11 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 31m	„	6h. 53m.
„ 12 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„	6h. 54m.
„ 13 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 29m.	„	6h. 54m.
„ 14 (Friday)	„ 6h. 28m.	„	6h. 54m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 2h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.7m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 10h. 33.7m. a.m.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged Yusoof Khan Rajekhan, a taxi-driver No. 4269, with rash and negligent driving causing the death of one Mr. Tonkin on Queen's Road, on the 16th of February last.

Public Prosecutor, Mr. Bowen, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. DeCruz, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Clarence Smith, District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway said he knew the late Mr. Tonkin. On the evening of the 16th February last he was with him in a taxi-car. They were going from the direction of Chowpatty along Colaba at 8-15 p.m. I was seated at the back seat just behind the driver. Mr. Tonkin was on his left. When they were approaching the Church Gate Station, a collision occurred near the Brigade Office. To the best of his knowledge they were going between 15 and 20 miles an hour. He was conversing with Mr. Tonkin at the time of the accident. At this time, they were just overtaking another car. That car was well to its left. When he first noticed car No. 4269, coming from the opposite direction they were just crossing each other. He could not say at what speed the car No. 4269 was running at the time. As far as he could say his right front wheel caught the front part of the right footboard of the other car. The next thing he noticed was that his car was facing the railway lines. The other car was pointing towards the Brigade Office. Mr. Tonkin was thrown out to his left on account of the collision. He could not say how he was thrown out. Mr. Tonkin was lying on the road in an unconscious state. He was bleeding from the head. He was, afterwards, with the help of other men from the Brigade Office removed to the Marine Lines War Hospital and thence to St. George's Hospital. He died four days later at the hospital. He was not in a position to recognise the driver of the car No. 4269. He, then, reported the matter to Inspector Simmons. The traffic at the time of the accident was heavier than at ordinary times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicarji, the witness said that at the time of the accident one Mr. Moly told him that the collision was due to the fault of the driver of car No. 4008.

TAXI DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. George Jardine taxi-driver No. 4008 said he was driving the car on the 16th of February last at about 8-15 p.m. There were three passengers in the car. Just before the collision he was trying to overtake another car and he sounded his horn. He was just overtaking the car, when the collision occurred. He was going at the rate of about 15 to 20 miles an hour. When he sounded his horn the car that was going in another direction made room for him to pass. He was on the proper side of the road. He did not see the other car till he heard the crash. He could not say whether his car struck the other car. At the time of the collision he was going quite straight. After the collision his car swerved to the right and stopped facing the railway lines. The accused was driving car No. 4269

Cross examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said he did not overtake a single conveyance on his left. From Charni Road up to the Brigade Office, he had no room to overtake the accused car.

Mr. Jehangir H. Mody, proprietor of the Apollo Hotel, said he was driving along Queen's Road on the day in question. He remembered the collision that took place opposite the Brigade Office. The last witness car came from his rear. The last witness in trying to pass his car was on his right side. In trying to overtake his (witness's) car he collided with the accused's car. He (witness) was going at the rate of 15 miles an hour. On noticing the collision he did hold up his car. He saw Mr Smith and told him on account of the fault of his driver that the accident had come to pass.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At this stage Mr. Bowen did not wish to go on with the case, and therefore he withdrew the charge against the accused as there was no sufficient evidence against him.

His Worship accordingly acquitted the accused

CHEATING AND THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavale, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Merrifield charged Ahmed Hussein Mohamed Hussein, a Mohomedan shoemaker lad with attempting to cheat the Mercantile Bank of India on the 5th instant by delivering a cheque for Rs. 360-14 as. unsigned and undated.

The facts of the case are that J. Swaminatha the ledger-keeper of the Bank, to whom the accused presented the cheque formed it undated and unsigned and hence detained him. He, then, found out that the cheque was from a book issued to Captain H. G. Hickey. He had the man arrested.

Captain Hickey said he found his chequebook missing on Wednesday and went to inform the Bank about it when the accused who was in police custody was pointed out to him. The cheque was not written by him. On a search being made some jewellery belonging to his (witness) sister was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was, next, charged with the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 750 from the trunk of Captain H. G. Hickey of the 12th Pioneers by Inspector Sane of the G. I. P. Railway Police, while the Captain was travelling from Allahabad to Bombay by rail on Tuesday last.

The accused pleaded guilty to the second charge also.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship taking into consideration the fact that the accused was a minor, convicted him and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years in the Dharwar Juvenile goal the second case and to suffer a day's simple imprisonment in the first case.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Balkrishna Govind, a peon in the services of the Bombay Port Trust was at the Mahim Bunder at 11 a.m. on Friday last when he noticed a Mahomedan lying dead on the sand with his face downwards. He had a cap on his head and was dressed in a pahsan and a pair of trousers. He was identified as one Shaikh Rehomat Satrabah, aged twenty-six. The body was removed to the morgue. An inquest was held on Saturday at the Coroner's Court when evidence showed that the deceased came to Bombay about four months ago from Mauritus. He was not in good health. He lived with one Cassim Adam at Mahim. On Friday, when Cassim left home the deceased had fever and was lying in the room. On his return Cassim missed him till his body was recovered as mentioned above.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination found that the deceased was sickly with enlarged glands in the chest and the heart was small and flabby. The doctor found no sign of prolonged struggle for breath in water. The cause of death was suffocation.

The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation by sea water.

Maulana Abdul Kadar Siddique, a vakil who has already suspended his legal practice, President of the Khilafat Committee, Burhampur, and a well-known national worker has been unanimously elected President of the Burhampore Municipality. Mr. Majumdar, also a Non-co-operating pleader, and a member of the local Congress Committee, has been elected Vice-President.

BIHAR JAMIATULAMAI.

COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BEHAR, April 7.

On the 4th instant, a meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiatulamai, Bihar, was held at Phulwarisharif under the presidentship of Moulana Syed Shah Solaiman Saheb and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—The terms of the treaty which are going to be presented in the Near East Conference in connection with the Islamic Khalifat question and which have been announced in papers, are much less than our demands. Therefore this meeting of Bihar Jamiatulama proclaims that our demands are entirely based on religious doctrine and there can be no reduction in them. This meeting is of opinion that so long as Jaziriatularab and Iraq are not freed from non-Muslim control, all restrictions upon Turkish sovereignty are not withdrawn and pre-war Islamic possessions are not restored to the Khilafat Indian Mussalmans cannot remain quiet. This meeting of Bihar Jamiatulama recognising the services of Moulana Abdul-Wahab, Superintendent of Madras Imadia, Darbhanga, and Dr. Syed Mohmud, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, for their religion and country, considers their captivity a link of the Government's oppressive chain, and though afflicted, yet records its appreciation of their patience and firmness and offers congratulation to them. This meeting appeals to the Muslims of Bihar especially to the Ulanas community that the time has come for them to realise their duty and to make the utmost effort for the acquisition of their religious and national demands and for the release of their magnanimous theologians and leaders.

ARCHDEACON WAKEFORD'S CASE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 6.

The Home Secretary has declined to reopen the case of Archdeacon Wakeford, who had petitioned the King to have his case reopened on the ground that important new evidence had come to light, which would rebut the charges and restore his good name.

KOLAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, April 7.

Authentic information regarding the accident on Kolar Light Railway on 1st instant shows there have been no fatalities so far. Fifteen persons were injured two rather seriously but all are making good progress towards recovery.

BANGALORE, April 8.

A Kolar message says, with reference to the accident that occurred on the Kolar District Light Railway on Thursday last that the locomotive and one third class bogie passenger vehicle were capsized as the train was nearing the Srinivasapur station.

It is further stated that thirty persons were injured and taken to hospital. No loss of life is reported. The cause of the accident is yet unknown.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of snow in Kashmir and of rain in the Northwest Frontier province, North Punjab, and Northwest Baluchistan. Rain also has fallen at a few station in Assam and Behar. Tezpur reports half an inch of rain and Parachinar a quarter.

Forecast:—Some increase along Western Himalayas.

WEST END CINEMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "A Constructive Programmewalla" has come forward to defend the film "Bombay Prepared". He wants citizens of Bombay to understand that it is a reminder to the hooligans. A gentleman will certainly regard it beneath his dignity to challenge a hooligan. What does your correspondent want people to understand? If it is not a challenge does the local Congress Committee, has been your correspondent want us to infer that the Police and the Military are powerless to bring the hooligans to book? If he means that he is casting a great aspersion against the two forces that eat up about half the revenue of the country. Mr. Roy Sampat has done well in bringing the matter to the notice of the public. Since West End Cinema has given an explanation, it is better to leave it now alone, but other Cinemas must refuse to exhibit that film or any such film in future, failing which, all genuine lovers of peace must boycott them.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 7th.

Theese of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	..	..	29.865
Temperature of Air	..	degree..	81.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	75.7
Dew Point	..	..	72.5
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	0.777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18)	..	..	2.2
Maximum temperatureof Air	..	..	87.7
Minimum do do do	..	..	76.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	SSW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind do	..	miles.	115

A Simla message of the 7th instant says:—The staff establishments' pay allowances and equipment for the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Medical College, Dehra Dun, have been provisionally sanctioned for one year.

SPORTING NEWS.

INTER-UNIVERSITY RELAY RACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 8.

At the Queen's Club to-day in dull and showery weather, four thousand people watched the inter-University relay race of four miles over heavy track. Each of the competitors ran one mile. The result was as follows:—

1. CAMBRIDGE.
2. PENNSYLVANIA.
3. OXFORD.

The race was now won by ninety yards; ten yards between second and third. The time was eighteen minutes and seven and two-fifths seconds, constituting the British record.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS CHAMPION SHIP.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 8.

At Thurston's Hall, London, the first heat in professional billiards championship ended with the final scores:—

Reece	8,000
McConachy	6,767

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 8.

Ireland beat France by eight points to three in the International Bugby Football match to-day.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The International Rugby football match between France and Ireland was played to-day in Dublin in showery weather before a huge crowd. At the outset, the Irish scrum-half, Clarke, initiated a delightful movement, but just when the Irish began to approach the French line, Clement, the French full-back, relieved with asuperb kick into touch. Two promising French movements were stopped a few yards from the Irish zone. French backs were giving an excellent display, but they met with strenuous Irish tackling.

The home forwards played a tremendous game in the loose, coming away repeatedly with great rushes and seriously testing the defensive qualities of the French backs, Clarke later, was injured and had to be carried off, but, despite this, the Irish forwards continued to harry the French defence unmercifully. Just before the interval, a brilliant bout of passing by the Irish backs ended in a try by G. Stephenson, which Wallis converted. The interval came with Ireland leading by five points.

When play was resumed, following a hot attack by the Irish forwards, the Frenchmen reached the Irish twenty-five, where an offside spoiled the promising movement. From line-out, Pascot secured and cleverly selling dummy, scored an unconverted try for France.

The French tried their hardest to gain the lead, but the Irish tackling was very safe. Towards the end of the match, Wallis kicked a penalty goal for Ireland.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Scotland beat England by one goal to nil, in the International Association Football match to-day.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

At Birmingham, thirty-five thousand people turned out to see the International Association football match between England and Scotland. Following overnight rain, the ground was soft. the opening movements favoured England, but the game soon became more even. Exchanges were fast, considering the state of the ground. The forward play was rather scrappy owing to the determined defence of both sets of half-back but the Scottish right-wing and the English left-wing occasionally made pretty combined efforts. The interval came with no score.

On resumption, England attacked, but soon Scotland was pressing hotly, England's goal repeatedly being in danger. Archibald, the Scottish inside right, on the wing sent in a long dropping shot. The English goalkeeper. Dawson, ran out to save, but to the feet of Wilson, who easily scored. fell, and only succeeded in pushing the ball After that, Scotland took charge of the game, their forwards repeatedly trying bome defence. Scotland thus wins the international soccer championship.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 8.

Association football results to-day are as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolton one, Manchester United nil, Burnley four, West Bromwich two, Cardiff one, Newcastle nil, Everton two, Chelsea three, Huddersfield one, Bradford city two, Manchester city two, Sheffield two, Middlesboro four, Arsenal two, Oldham four, Liverpool nil, Sunderland one, Preston nil, Tottenham two, Birmingham one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool four, South Shields nil, Bradford two, Bristol city one, Clapton one, Nottingham Forest two, Crystal Palace one, Leicester nil, Fuham one, Port Vale nil, Hull two, Coventry nil, Leeds four, Barnsley nil, Notts Country one, Derby two, Rotherham one Bury one, Wednesday two, West Ham one, Stoke three, Wolverhampton nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN.)

Accrington one, Stockport three, Ashington three, Wigan one, Barrow two, Stalybridge one, Chesterfield one, Warsall nil, Crewe one Grimsby two, Darlington three, Southport nil, Durham three, Tranmere nil, Halifax three, Nelson one, Lincoln one, Hartlepools one, Wrexham one Rochdale one.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN.)

Aberdare six; Gillingham one, Brentford one, Millwall nil, Brighton two, Swindonone, Bristol one, Exter three, Chariton one, Newport one, Northampton one, Plymouth three, Norwich one, Southend one, Queen's Park Rangers one, Portamouth one, Reading two Swansea nil, Southampton one, Merthyr one, Watford four, Luton one.

SCOTTISH.

Aberdeen nil, Kilmarnock one, Airdrieonians two, Motherwell nil, Ayre two, Hibernians two, Celtic four, Dundee nil, Clydebank three, Raint Mirren two, Dumbarton nil, Rangers four, Falkirk nil, Clyde nil, Hamilton one, Queens Park one, Hearts nil, Morton nil, Partick nil, Albion Rovers one, Third Lanark one, Raith nil.

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ANTI-BOYCOTT BILL.

PASSED BY BURMA COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 7.

The Legislative Council passed the anti-boycott bill.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, April 6.

H. E. the Viceroy, while at Peshawar, granted interviews to the following persons Mr. Bolton, Revenue Commissioner, Colonel Ramsay, Political Agent, Malakand, Nawab Ahmed Nawab Khan Saddozai of Dera, Nawab Habibullah Khan, Nawab Sir Sehibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahammad Ozzam Khan, Nawab Dost Mahammad Khan, Rai Bahadur Lehna Singh, Khan Sahib Saaduddin Khan, Arbab Muhammad Akram Khan, Rai Bahadur Karim Chand, Khan Bahadur Abdullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Saudullah, Khan Bahadur Haji Karim Baksh and Rai Bahadur Harji Mal.

N. W. RAILWAY OFFICE TRAGEDY.

RESULT OF "TEMPORARY INSANITY"

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 7.

At the inquest on De Souza, the jury passed a verdict that the deceased during a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by brooding over an imaginary grievance, shot Mr. Wrench and then committed suicide.

The facts leading up to the tragedy are that Mr. De Souza had passed his apprenticeship three weeks ago. His foreman in deciding his new rate of pay recommended him to Mr. Wrench as being suitable to start on Rs. 140 p.m. instead of the usual starting pay of Rs. 130. Mr. Wrench after making enquiries as to Mr. De Souza's standard of efficiency during his apprenticeship, decided that his case did not require any special consideration and appointed him to start on Rs. 130 p.m. and De Souza appeared to feel the disappointment deeply and was observed recently to be somewhat moody and reticent. But beyond these, there were no signs to indicate the drastic measures to which he finally resorted.

On Thursday afternoon H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by Sir John Maffeey, motored along the Mahamand border line and examined the block houses and the defence system.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Major Lund returned to Peshawar yesterday after having visited Kohat, Bannu and Tochi. His Excellency now leaves for Kashmr. (A.P.)

While at Kohat His Excellency the Viceroy invested Major-General Sir A. Skeen K.C.I.E., C.M.G. with the Insignia of the K.C.I.E. (A.P.)

His Excellency the Viceroy while at Peshawar granted interviews to Mr. Bolton, Revenue Commissioner, Colonel Ramsay, Political Agent of Malakand and sixteen Indian gentlemen. (A.P.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting in the godown near Masjid Station (Danabunder) on "our duty in the National week" at 9 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 11.

Public meeting to express sorrow at the death of Pundita Ramabai, Sir Stanley Reed to preside, at 7 p.m., at the Wilson College Hall.

10th year's Jubilee celebrations of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, in the hall of the College, 5-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji to preside.

Domestic Occurence.

DEATHS.

BILIMORIA—Hormasji Pestonji Bilimoria (Banker), son of Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Manjra of Bilimoria aged 58 died at 1 p.m. on Sunday. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. Khotwadi 12th Lane, Bombay.

MEHER-HOMJI.—Khorshedbai, wife of Sorabji Munchershaw Meher-Homji, died last (Sunday) night. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m., Lamington Road, near Police Station, Lady Aga Khan Buildings.

LATE PUNDITA RAMABAI.

Under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m., to express sorrow at the death of Pundita Ramabai, when Mrs. Naidu, Mr. K. Nataran will be among the speakers. Sir Stanley Reed will preside.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regiment (A. F. I.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Monday), commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Congress Committee, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

PROSECUTION UNDER POSTAL ACT.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. S. Jussawalla, Superintendent of Post Offices, South City Division, charged Gopikishan, a partner in the firm of Shankerlal Hiralal and Company at Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi, with fraudulently receiving a letter and wilfully retaining it, although he was not the addressee, on the 2nd October, 1920, under Section 63 of the Indian Post Office Act.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that an insured letter addressed to Balaji of Man C/o Shankerlal Hiralal and Company at Vithalwady, Post Kalbadevi, Bombay, was tendered on the 20th September, 1920, at Man (Jhansi) Post Office. The letter in question was insured for Rs. 500 for safe delivery to the addressee. The letter arrived at the Kalbadevi Post Office on the 24th September, 1920, and was delivered to the accused who stated that he was one of the partners of the firm of Shankerlal Hiralal and Company, that he (Gopikissan) had business relations with Balaji, that Gopaldas, brother of Balaji, accompanied him to the Kalbadevi Post Office, and that the said insured letter was thus delivered to him on the 2nd October, 1920, at the window of the Kalbadevi Post Office. The postmen were, then, on strike. The accused duly signed an acknowledgment admitting the receipt of the insured letter. On the 12th February, 1921, the sender Balaji Tulsidas of Man (Jhansi) complained to the Post-Master-General, United Provinces and subsequently on 23rd May, 1921, to the Post Master General, Bombay, of the non-delivery of the insured letter, and on inquiry, it was ascertained that the insured letter was delivered as above to the accused who fraudulently received and had wilfully retained the some, although he was not the real addressee and was aware that the insured article ought to have been delivered to another person, viz., the addressee Balaji. The Presidency Postmaster by his letter to the accused dated the 27th October, 1921, demanded back the contents of the said insured letter wrongfully received by him, but the accused declined to return the same. The contents were currency notes for Rs. 650 and a "hundi" for Rs. 150.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement said that he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Shankerlal Hiralal and Company doing business as Shroffs and Commission Agents in Bombay. The firm of Balaji Tulsidas of Man in Jhansi became their agents in Bombay. Since Samwant 1977, i.e. 1920, they made purchases of various kinds of articles for them such as yarn, silver, etc., and kept regular accounts. The firm of Balaji used to send monies in the name of Balaji at their "pedhi" either in notes or by "Hundi's" in registered letters and any partner would receive such letters and credit the contents thereof in their account books. He produced the entries and said that sometimes Gopaldas of the firm of Balaji Tulsidas who was in Bombay would receive the same and hand over the contents to them for their business. After referring to an order for 16 bales of yarn from him, he said that as desired by Gopaldas he accompanied him for several days to the Kalbadevi Post Office to inquire if the registered letter had arrived. When it arrived, he (the accused) accompanied the same with the full knowledge and consent of Gopaldas, as they had done on several previous occasions. The letter contained Rs. 650 in cash and a "Hundi" for Rs. 150. The whole amount was duly credited in the account of Balaji Tulsidas. Balaji, then, failed to send the balance and the vendors of the yarn called upon them for payment. Under the circumstances, he said he was innocent and prayed that he be discharged.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship discharged the accused as the evidence against him was insufficient.

CORONOR'S COURT.

FATAL KNOCKDOWN.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Nimar Haji Khushal, a Mahomedan, aged about sixty, who was knocked down by a motor-car on the Ripon Road at 9-30 p.m. on the 1st instant, under the circumstances already reported.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to fracture of the skull resulting apparently from his having been knocked down by a motor-car which was driven in a rash and negligent manner and which had not as yet been traced.

A KHILAFAT WORKER ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 8.

Mr. T. Abdul Aziz Asad of Vaniyambadi, a Khilafat worker, has been arrested in Madras by the police under section 124 A.

NATIONAL WEEK.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the open maidan, Dariasthan Street, Masjid Bunder Road, when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Moazzam Ali, Raichura and Jerajani will speak on "National Week." Shriyut V. J. Patel will preside, and special seats will be reserved for ladies.

MANDVI KHADI SHOP.

Shriyut V. J. Patel will attend the Khadi sale in the Congress Khadi Shop at Mandvi to-day (Monday) from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

To-day (Monday) at 9 p.m., a meeting will be held at Viller Villa Tennis Court of Malis.

AT BYCULLA.

A public meeting will be held at Kamatipura 9th Lane (Girls' School), at 9 p.m., when Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Khadilkar, Desai and J. B. Patel will speak.

FORTH-COMING FUNCTIONS.

LADIES' DAY.

The Matunga Exhibition authorities have resolved to have one more "Ladies' Day" on Wednesday, the 12th instant, between 2 and 5 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA.

To-morrow (Tuesday) a public meeting has been arranged at 9 p.m., when Messrs. Pickthall, Khadilkar, Motiwala and Jerajani will address the meeting.

NAGAR KIRTHAN.

To-morrow (Tuesday) a Nagar "Kirthan" has been arranged at the Exhibition building, Matunga, between 8 and 10 a.m. Messrs. Raichura, Sioji Bai with Komarbai will be present.

MUSLIM LADIES MEETING IN BYCULLA

Under the auspices of Madanpura Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of the Muslim ladies of Madanpura will be held on Tuesday at 8 p.m. (S.T.) near Cement Chall Kalapani, Byculla, Biamman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other prominent ladies will address the audience. The meeting is open to all ladies.

MATUNGA KHADI EXHIBITION.

BIG LADIES' GATHERING.

The Khadi Exhibition at Matunga is proving a great success. Thousands of people are attending day and night. On Saturday afternoon the Exhibition was reserved for ladies. Nearly 3,000 ladies attended the same. A mass meeting was held in the Exhibition building, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. Many prominent ladies were present. Owing to great rush, it was desired that the Exhibition should be reserved for one more day for ladies. Mr. Chitalia of Bhagini Samaj rendered much assistance.

AMERICAN MISSION

MR. SASTRI AT THE BHAGINI SAMAJ

The ladies of the Bhagini Samaj had invited Rt. Hon. S. Sastri to a conversazione. In giving his impressions about the Washington Conference, Mr. Sastri told the ladies that America had a very disinterested motive in bringing about the Conference. America had nothing to gain from it. That America is afraid of Japan is not true. America's Mission is to deliver the world from wars and misery. The questions taken up by the Conference affect more than one country in the world. Disarmament, organisation of army rules and China formed the chief items on the agenda. As to why America is so much interested in China, Mr. Sastri replied that America was anxious to help the fallen people. The Chinese delegates accused Japan of evil intention to China in the open assembly representative of so many great powers. Japan had to answer to these charges. That, according to him, would have a great chastening effect on Japan who will be more careful in future. If America was so unselfish and wished to help the fallen, it was rather surprising why she did no show the same interest in India, even when an Indian representative was present there. The only solution to the puzzle Mr. Sastri could offer was that the Indian question was not on the agenda!

Those who are in touch with American papers, those who are acquainted with the nature of relation existing between Japan and America will not find it difficult to understand the underlying motive of the Conference and America's interest in China.

During the course of the talk, Mr. Sastri had drawn a comparison between the British women and their sisters across the Atlantic. The latter were not very fond of small talk. They were anxious to learn and wished to know solid facts. They were angry, he said, about Mrs. Asquith's speech. They complained that they did not wish to waste their money to hear Margot talking trash.

Mr. Sastri has great admiration for American women. He thinks Indian women will never come up to their mark.

LAHORE SRINAGAR SERVICE

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The "Pioneer" understands by private enterprise, it is hoped to establish an air route from Lahore to Srinagar for the carriage of passengers on a commercial basis. The air distance is well under two hundred miles and the whole journey to the capital of Kashmir should therefore be capable of accomplishment in a little over two hours.

KHADDER & SWADESHI.

KEY TO INDIA'S SALVATION.

A public meeting was held at Mandvi on Saturday last, under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, under the presidency of Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani.

At the outset, Mr. Sivshi Devsi addressed the meeting. Mr. S. R. Bomanji then spoke at length on Swadeshi. He was followed by Mr. Zahur Ahmed who spoke on the "Potency of Khadi." Afterwards Seth Chotani addressed the gathering as follows:—

SETH CHOTANI.

"Gentlemen,—I have, in the course of various speeches and statements of mine, clearly shown what are the needs and requirements of our Country. I think this is not the time for us to repeat it over and over again as to how much wealth is being taken out of India on account of foreign cloth, and to what extent the Country is being reduced to poverty. I need not discuss how much progress we have made in order to remove this evil. My brethren! there is only one course left to us, and it is this that we should popularise the use of spinning wheels and Khaddar in every village and in every house, so that thousands of idle and helpless men and women may be in a position to earn their livelihood by working at spinning wheels. Strenuous efforts must be made in this direction to such an extent that there may not be even a single house where Charkha may not be seen and there may not be even a single shop where Khaddar may not be sold. The real salvation of our Country depends entirely on Khaddar and Swadeshi, and, therefore, I appeal to all sections of people, whether Cooperator or Non-Cooperators, officials or non-officials, that if they entertain the least feelings for their religion and Country, if they want to promote the economic condition of their Country, if they want to live like an independent nation, and, above all, if they want to break the chains of slavery by releasing Mahatmaji and other brave sons of India from jail, they should wear Khaddar to the exclusion of all other cloth, and show to the world the results of their spiritual struggle.

"Brethren,—Ramzan-ul-Mubarik is approaching. Make it a point of honour to purchase no cloth other than Khaddar, during that month, and on the occasion of *Idd*. If you act upon it, then victory is yours and this is the only key-note for securing redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and for attaining Swaraj."

ALL-INDIA MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S INSISTENCE ON SWADESHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The sessions of the 5th All-India Maheshwari Conference commenced at 1 p.m., in a spacious, nicely decorated hall known as Maheshwari Bhawan. The President elect, Mr. Shrikrishna Dasji Jajai, on arrival in the hall, was received with great ovation and enthusiasm. More than a hundred Marwari ladies graced the occasion.

Mr. Gugulkishore Bidla, Chairman of the Reception Committee then delivered his speech in the course of which he laid great stress on (1) unity of the whole community of Hindus and specially dealt with the bad effect of untouchability (2) want of education in the Maheswari community and the necessity of spreading the teachings of Bhagwadgita (3) using goods made or manufactured in the country.

The President then took his seat amidst deafening cheers. He dwelt at length on all the important points for the welfare of the Community such as giving good education to the Maheswari boys and girls, not depending for their trade on foreign countries, reviving indigenous industries sending Maheswari youths to foreign countries for education in different branches of trade and commerce. He laid deep stress on the great fact that it was no use turning out mere brokers or agents but traders and merchants in the real sense of the words. He also described the present political situation of the country and impressed upon the Committee to render their share of service to the motherland. It is worthy of note that he specially requested the community to remove untouchability and raising the status of their fellow countrymen by making arrangements for their education and providing labour and industry for them on a handsome scale. Representatives from all provinces were then elected for the Subjects Committee which meets to-night at 8-30 p.m. The Conference meets again to-morrow at one p.m.

APPEAL FOR USE OF SWADESHI GOODS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At the Maheshwari Marwari Conference, Mr. Birla welcoming the delegates said that to press for the attainment of full Dominion status within the British Empire by all constitutional means must be regarded a duty by every citizen. Referring to the Depressed classes he said that untouchability must go if the nation was ever to attain the full stature of its growth. In conclusion, he made an urgent appeal for the use of Swadeshi goods.

The Conference is still proceeding.

PUNJAB MAIL ACCIDENT INQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A joint enquiry into the Punjab mail accident will be held at Madhupur, to-morrow. Relief parties are still at work in removing wreckage, but it is not known when the *khud* will be closed.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

VISIT OF AFTAB AHMAD KHAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, April 7.

Under the auspices of the National Muslim university, Aligarh a representative conference of headmasters and managers of national schools affiliated to the University was held at Aligarh on the 4th and 5th instants. After a long and careful deliberation, a curriculum of studies for the national schools was framed, suiting the requirements of different provinces, and was based on a scheme of national education formulated by Maulana Mohamed Ali, in consultation with other educationists of the country. Various other important resolutions relating to co-ordination, uniformity of work at such schools were passed resulting in the formation of a Headmasters' Associations. The new curriculum (in press now) will soon be published.

The National University closed for long vacations till the end of June but the office remains open.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan Sahib, Member, India Council, now home on leave, honoured the University with his visit on Wednesday last, in company with influential officials of their Mahomedan Educational Conference. The party were taken round the university library, laboratories, weaving institute and other buildings.

Maulvi Hakim Ajmalkhan visited the university as President on the eve of its closing for vacations and examined the various offices and issued orders for future work.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Preliminary Examination—First Class. (In order of merit).—Mohammed Said Ansari (Distinction in Arabic and Economics); Nawab Khan (Distinction in Arabaci and Theology); Yousuf Husain Khan (Distinction in Arabic).

Second Class—(In order of merit).—Abdul Qadir Arabic; Badruddin Hasan; Aziz Ahmed Jafri; Abdul Hamid Khan; Rashid Athar.

Third Class—(In order of merit).—Abdul Qaddus Shariff; Kailash Nath Kaul; Abdul Aziz; Habib Dad Khan; Mohammad Abdullah.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

First Class—(In order of merit).—Shiv Shankar Sukhla, Jhansi; Abdul Majid Khan, Anjuman School, Sialkot; Allah Datta, Gujrat; Chuttan Lal, Ajmere; Mohammad Shafiuddin, Delhi.

SECOND CLASS.

Ajmere.—Prakash Chandra Sethi, Krishna Gopal, Veer Sen.

Bombay.—Osman Khan.

Poona.—Shaikh Abdus Saeed.

Jhansi.—Buddah Singh, Bhim Pratap Singh, Debi Prasad Singh, Mahadeo Lakshman, Har Narain, Shyam Lal Srivastava, (Private).

Delhi.—Barakatuulah, Mohammad Akhtan, (Distinction in Islamic History and Drawing), Mohammad Raziuddin, Mohammad Osman Ali Siddiqi.

Anjuman School,—Sialkot.—Imamuddin, Zahuruddin, Abdul Lateef, Abdul Majid (Distinction in Science), Mohammad Ibrahim, Mahammad Ashraf, Valiullah.

Cawnpore.—Ajodhya Prasad Srivasteva, Badri Singh Gour, Syed Sajid Ali.

Gujrat.—Ibnul Fateh, Syed Ali, Saif Ali, Mirza Sultan Mahmud, Mohammad Ramzan, Badri Singh Gour, Syed Sajid Ali, Mohammad Abdullah.

Aligarh.—Salahuddin (Private).

THIRD CLASS.

Ajmere.—Panna Lal, Ram Lal Sharma.

Bombay.—Mohammad Qasim Khan.

Jhansi.—Narain Das Gupta.

Delhi.—Ahmadullah, Ahmed Taminzuddin, Prabhu Singh, Habibur Rahman, Damodar Prasad, Salimuddin Ahmed, Tufail Ahmed, Mohammad Iqrarunnabi Siddiqi, Mohammad Shamsul Huq, Mahmudul Hasan (Private).

Anjuman School, Sialkot.—Amir Ali Nasir, Rahmatullah, Sajjed Husain, Sadullah Khan, Syed Ahmed, Safdar Ali Burt, Abdul Ghani, Ghulam Rasul (Distinction in Arabic), Mohammad Akbar, Mohammad Hussain, Mohammad Abdallah, Mukhtar Ahmed, Moazzam Ali Shah.

K. D. Islamia School, Sialkot.—Nasir Ahmed.

Gujrat.—Rashiduddoylah, Mohammad Sharif, Mohammad Fazil.

Hoshiarpur.—Amir Khan, Ghulam Mohammad, Fazal Mohammad, Mohammad Bashir Khan, Mushtaq Ahmed, Nazir Ahmed.

Aligarh.—Mohammad Ismail Khan, Mohammad Hasal Jan.

Note:—The name of Bazle Ilahi from Gujrat is placed in the Second division.

LATEST TRIBUTE TO MONTAGU.

FROM MUSLIMS OF N. W. FRONTIER

(Associated Press.)

Viceroy's Camp, Dehra Dun 9.

From the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, the following was sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy at the Viceroy's Camp, dated Peshawar, the 8th April, 1922:—

"To-day a large and influential gathering of the Muhammedans of the province waited upon me with a signed copy of the following resolution. It begins thus: 'That this meeting, of the representatives of the Muslims of the North-West Frontier Province, gratefully acknowledges the earnest endeavours which H. E. the Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, personally and His Excellency's Government have made on behalf of the Indian Muslims for their dearly beloved Khilafat, and deeply regrets that the champion of their cause, the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State, has resigned his office and respectfully tenders its gratitude for the encouraging feelings of genuine sympathy in this respect as well as in our aspirations for the educational and political advancement expressed in His Excellency's Durbar speech on the 6th inst.

'Resolved that this resolution be submitted by wire to His Excellency through the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.'"

BRITISH EMPIRE HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 8.

Beckett and Cook are both reported to be fit and well for Monday's fight at Holland Park Hall for the British Empire Heavyweight Championship.

RIGA AGREEMENT.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 8.

The most striking feature of the Riga Agreement, the protocol of which, as cabled on April first, was signed by the Russian delegates for Genoa and representatives of the Baltic States, and the text of which has now arrived in London, is that Poland, Esthonia and Latvia therein urbe *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government in the interests of the economic reconstruction of East Europe. The agreement is apparently the first actual recognition of the Soviet Government by any states in regular relations with the Great Powers. The signatories whole-heartedly support the principle of limitation of armaments and they suggest the formation of frontier zones, to which only minimum armed forces should be admitted.

SOCIALISM MEANS "BARBARISM AND SLAVERY.".

MR. CHURCHILL'S ONSLAUGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 9.

An onslaught on the Socialist creed was a notable feature of the speech made by Mr. Churchill at Dundee. He declared Socialism was the negation of every principle of British Liberalism and every sentiment of the British hearts, and described the Socialist creed as barbarism and slavery.

Mr. Churchill pointed to the state of Russia, and declared that if Socialists came into office they would sit high above the masses. He asserted that upon the people's attitude towards Socialism depended not only the prosperity and greatness but even the endurance of Britain and the British Empire thoroughout the world.

FATAL AEROPLANE COLLISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 7.

Paris.—A British mail aeroplane from Croydon to Paris and a French aeroplane flying from Le Bourget to London collided in a fog near Grandvilliers and crashed in flames. The Pilot, mechanic and three passengers in the French machine and the pilot of the British machine were killed. The British aeroplane belonged to the Daimler air service between Paris and London inaugurated on April 3rd with four machines running each way daily.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

A cabin boy on board the British mail aeroplane was the sole survivor of the crash and he is in a very critical condition. The collision with the French machine occurred at midday over some houses of the little village of Thieuley St. Antoine. The impact was appalling and both the machines which were travelling at a height of 300 feet descended in flames locked together for a time till they split asunder. When the machines collided the pilots were evidently closely following the landmaks The victims on the French machine included an American and his wife who were taking a holiday in Europe. Twe women friends counter-manded passages at the last moment owing to the weather. There were no passengers on the British express, which was De Havilland Number 18 temporarily loaned by the Air Ministry. It had carrying capacity for eight passengers and could fly at hundred miles per hour. The pilot was Mr. Robin Duke and ex Air Force pilot also known as a musical composer. He had had considerable experience on Continental Expresses, as he had flown throughout last summer for the Dutch Air Service between London and Amsterdam. On this occasion he was making his first flight for Daimlers to Paris. The French machine was a large fourteen-seater twin engined Goliath with a maximum speed of eighty miles per hour. The pilot was the well-known Frenchman M. Mire.

NO DEPARTURE FROM 1919 ACT.

LORD WINTERTON ON INDIAN POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

Speaking at Worthing, Lord Winterton said that the new Secretary of State for India would continue to carry out in spirit and letter the 1919 Act and there was no intention of departing, either from spirit or letter of the Act, which was passed by overwhelming majorities in both the Houses of Parliament and was acclaimed by ninety per cent. of the English Press at the time of its passage. There was no question, added Lord Winterton, of resorting to any departure for the purpose of confronting agitators in India. Agitators would be left to be dealt with by methods of impartial Government. Viscount Peel had been brought up in the tradition and atmosphere of statesmanship and he was essentially a man who would not be deflected from his course, either by timidity or lack of experience.

Official and Personal.

Owing to unavoidable reasons the departure of Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor-Designate of Bihar and Orissa has been postponed. He was to have left Calcutta, on Friday afternoon.

Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru has arrived at Allahabad on Friday and is expected to make a stay up to 16th instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading arrived at Dehra Dun on the morning of April 8th.

"ANCHORING FRANCE'S HEART TO BRITAIN"

HOW IT COULD BE DONE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 9.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said the keynote of Britain's European policy was to achieve good understanding between France and Germany by assuring France of assistance in the event of an unprovoked German attack. This would anchor France's heart to Britain.

Mr. Churchill declared Government would continue the policy of retrenchment but it was impossible to contemplate reducing the navy below one-Power standard.

INCREASE IN BANKRUPTCIE

RESULT OF TRADE DEP. ESSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

The result of the trade depression are shown by the increase in the number of bankruptcies which were 310 in March quarter of 1920 and 753 in the corresponding quarter in 1921 and 1212 in the March quarter of this year.

CONCESSIONS TO STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 8.

Washington.—Britain has granted the Standard Oil Company exploring rights in Palestine.

SETTLEMENT OF WAGE-DISPUTE IN DENMARK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 8.

Copenhagen.—The lock-out of nearly 200,000 Danish workmen owing to a wages dispute by the Danish Employers' Association, which has been in progress since 1st February, has now ended. The employees in the unions has adopted the Public Mediator's proposals and work is being resumed on Monday.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON SWARAJ.

MILITARY TRAINING ESSENTIAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a very largely attended public meeting this evening during the course of which he asked the audience what they were doing while their leaders were in jail. The Panit then went on to describe the efforts made to change the present burtauchatee form of Government to Representative Government. The Pandit explained there were various interpretations given to the word Swaraj. But the Swaraj he meant and towards which they should work, was that form of Swaraj which is similar to the Dominion Government existing for instance now in a place like Canada. The Pandit made military training for Indians an essential as also the placing of the management of such training in the hands of a competent Indian. The key to Swaraj was the control of the military. The speaker cited the example of Japan and contended, unless Indians rose to the occasion and made themselves fit to manage their own military affairs, they could not expect Swaraj. He said whatever means they may adopt to attain Swaraj, they should be legitimate and peaceful means.

VIGOROUS CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 8.

The Tamil Provincial Congress Committee met this afternoon in Madras and resolved that redoubled and concerted efforts should be made to increase Khadar introduction in this province and make the use of khadar universal, to reorganise all Congress Committees, to collect money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and to observe the Gandhi day every month as the day of sacrifice and prayer and that merchants, lawyers etc. be exhorted to give their income on that day to the Tilak Fund; that for the present no civil disobedience be offered in respect of any orders, but if the normal Congress work be rendered impossible or extremely difficult by orders of the magistrates, the Committee be empowered to consider the situation and circumstances in every case and direct steps to be taken inclusive of civil disobedience.

CHAURI-CHAURA CASE.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, April 8.

In the Chauri Chaura enquiry, two prosecution witnesses, both police Chowkidars, identived some who they saw took active part in the tragedy.

Sukhari, Railway Chowkidar, saw some rioters demanding Railway Gumti key from the gatesman in order to get some tools with which they had a mind to dismantle the railway line, but not finding any tools in Gumti, they went away. The witness then came to know at night that the railway line was removed at a distance of about a mile from Chaura Railway station.

The last two witnesses recognised some leaders and their followers. The board then adjourned.

The Lieutenant-Governor and his staff left for Maymyo at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 10, 1922.

LIMITATIONS AT GENOA.

The confabulation at Genoa should live in history as the Great Taboo Conference. Every subject of any importance is to be avoided at Genoa. The German Reparations are not to be discussed. The Peace Treaties are not to be discussed. As far as we can see the only question that will come up for discussion is that of how best the Powers may bamboozle or bullyrag Russia. When the project of the Genoa Conference was first mooted the world was invited to take heart for that at long last the problems whose unsolved state make of Europe an economist's nightmare, were to receive the serious attention of Mr. Lloyd George and the other distinguished statesmen whose light-hearted and hap-hazard parcelling out of other people's territory and whose usurious and vindictive demands had originally bemuddled Europe's finances and trade Then, we were assured that after Genoa all would be well. International trade would revive to an extent that would make millionaires of all traders. Industry would boom till Capital and Labour hugged themselves and each other in sheer joy of well-being. Every European Nation's exports would miraculously exceed its imports. In short, we were invited to believe that the great and spacious days of material prosperity the promise of which was dangled before a weary world in war-time would descend upon Europe shedding radiance and bullion all around. So we naturally imagined that those terms of the several Peace Treaties re Reparations which had a definitely economic bearing on the present bankruptcy of Europe would be considered in the light of second and graver reflection and, if necessary, revised. Knowing our Coalition Government and especially our Premier we should have known better than to imagine anything so logical and sensible. Mr. Lloyd George is where he is to-day by virtue of a talent for compromise amounting to sheer genius. Since every important subject that could possibly be raised at Genoa is one on which the Allies agree to differ most acrimoniously, it followed that the British Premier would suggest that every important subject be taboo at Genoa. Otherwise mysterious things like the "Franco-British Accord" could not exist. In the interests of unanimity no topic must be raised which will give any representative of any Power opportunity to differ from any other representative. The Allies must show a united front—of brass.

Naturally, then, there must be a subject or a people to whom this united front must be displayed. Otherwise the display were a mere waste of historic effort. Fortunately for the temporising purposes of Allied statesmen who seek to postpone the catastrophe, there remains yet one nation which may be paralleled out territorially or economically as evidence of something attempted, something achieved. This nation is Bolshevik Russia. But it happens that Russia is in no mood to lend herself to the amiable designs of the Allies. What is more to the point, Russia possesses a standing army, most surprisingly efficient, of over two millions. At the moment, any Power, or combination of Powers, which attempts to sacrifice Russia to Europe's economic tangle will find itself in the position of the doughty hunter, who, having given out that he was going to catch a bear, returned hot-foot to camp with the bear galloping strongly in pursuit and explained breathlessly that he had brought the bear with him alive instead of first killing it. So Mr. Lloyd George has made it clear to M. Poincare and M. Barthou that while general disarmament is a question that the Genoa Conference will not discuss, the disarming of Russia is a matter most meet for discussion.

We fancy that here we have the key to the Genoa Conference. It is a Conference of the Allies to which Russia has been invited—a Conference of confidence tricksters to which the seeming yokel with a straw in his mouth and a month's wages in his pocket has been most cordially invited. O. Henry tells a story of how a brace of professional (and very human) kidnappers abducted the offspring and heir of the local millionaire, expecting the bereaved father to open his cheque-book to some effect in arranging a ransom. But they reckoned without the child—who was a holy terror, a fact of which the youth's fond parent was not unaware. And it came to pass that the kidnappers were so bedevilled by the child that they were at length constrained to offer to return him with a premium in hard cash to his paternal home rather than suffer any longer at the infant's hands. But Allied "diplomats" do not read O. Henry, and they enter upon the Genoa Conference hugging the belief that their show of a united front will achieve the undoing of Russia. For ourselves, we have our doubts. The Bolsheviks have hitherto displayed a certain uncompromising honesty and dourness in diplomacy which would long since have disconcerted any but the brazenly self-sufficient statesmen who today lead Europe to her ruin.

SACRILEGE.

When a disgusted Cabinet Minister with more than the usual allowance of honesty relinquishes a portfolio and straightway proceeds to tell the world the truth about his colleagues and their machinations, the Conservative Press is shocked. These revelations are indiscreet. Far better that the vulgar public continue to imagine their rulers a collection of able and conscientious supermen than that they be taught to regard those rulers as what they are. This was the note struck (quite unconsciously, of course) by the "Morning Post" in mail week, and the "Statesman" of Calcutta echoes it. The "Statesman" is particularly shocked about Mr. Montagu's delightfully vivid description of certain Conservative Peers as a collection of "lugubrious ex-Governors of inconspicuous and inglorious careers." The description is most bitingly accurate—and will probably be as applicable to the majority of the satraps now in office in India when they retire. But the "Statesman" holds that these Governors knew India! As well might some passenger on a trans-Atlantic vessel claim to know the vasty deep because he has been in vicarious contact with it for ten days. Some of them like Lord Ronaldshay pretended to appreciate Hindu thought and were laughed at by every Sanscritist. Some of them pretended to know the East and how to govern the Eastern—and failed (or will fail) ingloriously. All of them really know only a little about the Secretariats, some nicely decorated villages, and some not-so-nicely decorated Rai Bahadurs.

Notes of the Day

False Witness.

The reasons given by the Government of Bombay at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council for their refusal to disclose the names of the nineteen witnesses who had falsely implicated Mr. K. H. Mudvedkar, editor of the "Karnatak Vritta," in the Dharwar "riot" of July last, will not convince even a child. Mr. Mudvedkar was arrested on the 3rd July 1921. i.e., two days after the event, on the strength of the testimony of these nineteen informers, who, according to the prosecution story, had deposed to seeing him participating in the rioting. Mr. Mudvedkar was in fact, at Halyal in the Kanara District, 21 miles away from the scene of the offence, performing a public *kirtan* on the evening of the July 1. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the Dharwar police and officials by the Kanara officials about July 5. Still, the Dharwar police refused to withdraw the prosecution against Mr. Mudvedkar and release him but kept him in custody till July 27. In spite of the conclusive evidence of his *alibi*, the police pushed on their investigations and actually examined one of two witnesses against him in such a manner as to give some colour of justification to his arrest. The trial of the accused in the case was begun on July 19 and the complainant, the liquorshop keeper, himself pointed out to Mr. Mudvedkar as one present at the riot. The Public Prosecutor, when opposing Mr. Mudvedkar's bail application, had stated, on behalf of the District Superintendent of Police, that there were nineteen witnesses who would prove that Mr. Mudvedkar had participated in the riot. Mr. Mudvedkar was, however, suddenly released on July 27, the Police preferring to withdraw the case against him. Ever since then Mr. Mudvedkar has been trying to secure the names of the nineteen witnesses, who had perjured themselves with a view to implicate him in such serious crimes as rioting and attempt to murder. But not only the Police, but the entire official heirarchy from the District Magistrate of Dharwar to the Viceroy, have enveloped these veracious informers in a thick veil of mystery, and, have persistently refused to afford protection to Mr. Mudvedkar and, with him, justice also.

Official Tenderness

Mr. Mudvedkar had appealed in succession to the trying Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, the District Superintendent of Police, the Inspector-General of Police, the Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy, but they have either kept silence or informed him that the names cannot be disclosed. The reply of the Government of Bombay as given by Mr. Hayward in the Council runs as follows:—"The accused was in custody as stated in consequence of being implicated by 19 witnesses in the riot. He was released upon subsequent investigation indicating it to be an instance of mistaken identity as there was evidence to show he was at the time of the riot at Halyal. He was not, however, furnished with the names of the witnesses as there did not seem to be good grounds for sanctioning their prosecution under the Criminal Procedure Code." Does Mr. Hayward think that such a specious excuse as this will hold water? One can certainly believe that one or two witnesses could possibly commit a mistake of identity, but that so many as nineteen eye-witnesses of the "riot" should have been led into a mistake of this kind is unthinkable. We ask Mr. Hayward if he honestly believes that nineteen different persons watching from nineteen different points could mistake somebody else for Mr. Mudvedkar, whom they had apparently known before the riot? Supposing Mr. Mudvedkar was not absent from Dharwar but was not actually present at the scene of the riot, would not the testimony of these 19 informers in spite of its totally unreliable character as now disclosed, have gone to secure the conviction of Mr. Mudvedkar? It was only the one tangible fact that he was 21 miles away at the time that stood in the way of these witnesses compassing his ruin. Mr. Hayward's excuse for not disclosing the names of these false witnesses is that "there did not seem to be good grounds for sanctioning their prosecution under the Criminal Procedure Code." Did Mr. Hayward's Department obtain any legal opinion on the point or is the view given above only Mr. Hayward's or some other official's private opinion? Is not the court of law the best judge of the tenability or otherwise of a charge of perjury? When the offence alleged against Mr. Mudvedkar is so heinous, is it right on the part of the Police and the entire official world to shield these false witnesses from the consequences of their perjury? If it was a case of mistaken identity, these witnesses were at liberty to prove it to be so, when put on trial? The tenderness of the Police and officialdom towards shady characters of this type contrasts strangely with their harshness towards the gentlemen who have been sent to jail in the Dharwar case.

Constantindple Under Occupation.

A correspondent writes:—

Sir,—Apropos of Reuter's telegram in this morning paper about the Lord Mayor of London having started a fund for the 60,000 starving poor of Constantinople, is it not rather too late? Or, perhaps, is it a Curzonian stunt to mollify Parisian *flaneurs*? Who knows! M. Maurice Pernot contributes a long article on "Constantinople under the Inter-Allied Control" to the 15th January (22) issue of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, from which I quote the following:—

"One can figure to himself the pitiable condition to which three years of foreign occupation, succeeding three years of war, and aggravated by such circumstances as the double exodus of Moslems from Thrace and Anatolia, and the Russian emigration, had reduced the population of Constantinople. I do not wish to emphasise the point any further. But I could not hold myself from observing to what a point the kindness of Western countries was impotent and even clumsy to succour the misery of the Oriental. The Allies have installed in Constantinople several Relief Organisations having an official character. Private initiative has added to them innumerable committees for the same purpose. Charity fairs, balls, sales and lotteries succeed each other without interruption. But *the result of so much effort and so much commotion appears to be nil.*" The italics are mine.

One more extract from the same article:—"That is how the Ottoman capital appeared to me under the reign of inter-Allied occupations. An addition of a million and a half of inhabitants of whom nearly a quarter are without any habitation, and more than a tenth without the means of existence. Public order is maintained with great fracas and at a heavy cost by foreigners who generally are totally ignorant of the country. Innumerable Allied officers who, constraining each other, administer nothing, and prevent the native authorities from doing the work of administration. Justice is absent, or if one prefers it, suspended; the police absorbed in the political exigencies of the moment, leave the criminals free to exercise their multiple vocations. High commerce arrested, speculation flourishing, robbery and corruption under all forms and of all degrees. A frightful mystery, and a demoralisation which surpassed everything I was able to observe in two years of travel across Europe turned upside down by the war."

Agriculture in India.

The Estimates of Area and Yield of the principal crops in India of the year 1920-21 show that much remains to be done to improve the quality and quantity of the foodstuffs and industrial crops of this country. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly, the average rainfall figure being 12 per cent. below normal. The paucity of rain in September slightly affected rice during the year under review, but its effect on wheat was disastrous, the total production of the latter being 34 per cent. less than in the previous year. Irrigation can go a long way towards making the annual yield of our crops less and less a gamble in rains. The Indian agriculturist is not more conservative than his confrere in other countries, but his poverty prevents him from going in for costly schemes of what is vaguely called scientific agriculture. The Imperial and Provincial Departments of Agriculture should for some time to come concentrate their energies on effecting such improvements in methods of farming and manures as will neither necessitate a heavy outlay on the part of the cultivator nor will considerably upset rural economy. Among our industrial crops sugar-cane yielded 19 per cent. less than in the previous year while the cultivation of jute—an Indian monopoly—had to be restricted for lack of demand and the comparatively high prices of food-grains. The total reported area under cotton was 21,016,000 acres in 1920-21, as against 23,352,000 acres in 1919-20, or a decrease of 10 per cent. The deficit in outturn was 39 per cent. less which clearly shows that the yield per acre has considerably diminished. The Departments of Agriculture are controlled by foreign experts, who, as Dr. Mann told the Industrial Commission, know precious little of Indian condition. This, as much as the deficiency of rainfall, explains the agricultural depression of the year under report. The blue-book contains a comparative statement showing area and yield of certain crops in foreign countries. The yield of wheat per acr in Algeria, Argentine and Australia is 175, 746 and 1,084 lbs. respectively, while Egypt tops the list with 1,615 lbs. per acre which is twice the record yield in this country and almost thrice the average (584 lbs.) for the year under review. Rice, the staple food in the greater part of the country, also shows equally poor results by comparison. While Egypt yields more than 3 tons per acre and even backward Bulgaria has three-fourths of a ton to its credit, in India the record yield is two-thirds of an acre in Coorg and the average 805 lbs. Our patriotism almost makes us doubt the accuracy of foreign data. The figures for cotton also make equally dismal reading.

Apparently.

India has her Dean Inge in the person of a gentleman named C. T. Sinniah, who, writing to us from Madras declares that he will feel greatly obliged if we will kindly publish the following in our newspapers. We will:—

"I, C. T. Sinniah (Y. M. C. A, Lodge, Chintadripet, Madras) prophesy in the name of Christ that three years hence from now the supremacy over India, will pass from British into Japanese hands. The reason for the same is as follows: God entrusted India into the hands of the British because they said they would rule their subjects well, giving them true liberty. They kept this promise for a while but they have broken it and are treating the Indians like slaves. Therefore God will wreak His vengeance on them by giving them over into the hands of the Japanese.

"More ver God warns all Christians to stand firm in the faith, as severe persecution will follow them.

"This prophecy is as a warning to the Christians and as a gospel to the non-believers in Christ.

"God also gives the following promise to the British: 'If that nation against whom I have pronounced turn from their evil, I will repent of the evil that I thought to do unto them. (*Jeremiah* xv.8)"

While Mr. Sinniah's reading of the Bible and the stars is interesting it seems to fall a trifle rough on a very moral and deserving nation—the Indian nation. Granting for the sake of argument that the British people have incurred the wrath of God and that Japan will be chosen as the instrument to scourge the erring, we make bold to suggest that if the Indian people cannot brook a state of serfdom to the English, they are even less likely to consent to be slaves to the Japanese. Mr. Sinniah forgets also that long before the period of grace he allows the English, India will have attained *Swaraj*, and a free India will have quite a few words to say to any Japanese who may aspire to rule in this country. So we fear that instead of turning our attention to perfecting ourselves in *jiu jitsu*, *hari kari* and other branches of Japanese culture against the change of masters we will continue to devote our attention to the *charka*. In the meantime, "R. G. G." of the "Times of India" and Sir Sankaran Nair might do worse than cultivate Mr. Sinniah's acquaintance for they would find in this gloomy Madrassee a kindred spirit.

A Conclusive Proof.

The "Hindu Message" of Srirangam writes:—

"That the course of Governmental policy should require the secreting for six long years of a person of the Mahatma's transparent sincerity of motive, unstinted devotion to the cause of Truth as he understood it, his splendid optimism, unselfishness and fearless pursuit of a clear and definite programme, who has always inspired reverence, respect or esteem in the minds of those who came into contact with him—this evidences to our mind conclusively the collapse of law and order in the country to-day. The steersman of the Indian state has lost his control over the steering wheel. That must be the verdict of all impartial observers. As the shades of the prison-house close on Mr. Gandhi, he leaves behind for the Government to face and solve at their peril a stupendous problem. The slow-footed but sure Fates are advancing upon the country and we seem to detect in the air the ironic laughter of the Gods at the complacent, futile vanity of men in authority. The country and the Government are on the brink of the awfullest tragedy in our history; and we would earnestly pray that the authorities may not resemble those rustics whom, with the pride of learning, Horace describes as (what no rustic ever did or will do) sitting on the bank till the flood subsides, which all the while is advancing to swallow them."

The Alluring "Agony."

We have formerly referred to the interesting human documents appearing in the "Personal Ad." columns of our Calcutta contemporaries. We notice in a recent issue two consecutive advertisement which suggest most thrilling possibilities to inquisitive people. As thus:—

O. J.—Have more evidence. Move with extreme caution. Witnesses intimidated, cancel previous instructions to sub by wire.—S. H.

S. H. should this catch your eye make appointment. Must see you.—O.J.

Now what on earth are "S. H." and "O. J." up to? By publishing their dramatic appeals to each other they have tacitly invited an inquisitorial world to hazard guesses at their activities. A story writer could weave several tales out of the many possibilities which the "Agonies" conjure up. Is a divorce case indicated in which Susan Higgins warns innocent Oscar Jones that old man Higgins seeks to find evidence that Oscar is a co-respondent? Does Stanislaus Hiccoughsky (Bolshevist intriguer posing as Septimus Hart, American Citizen) apprise Olivia Jazzitoff (the fascinating adventuress who has an Indian Minister in her toils) of the fact that witnesses before a Strike Committee of Enquiry have been intimidated into mentioning that strike pay was paid in Russian roubles? Alternatively, does Syed Hossein (Khilafat worker) tell Omar Jamal that a police constable will declare at a coming trial that the said Osman has been publicly heard to state that he would rather not kiss a bureaucrat at sight? Or again, may it not be that Shyamsunder Harindranath (the wicked uncle) advises Okhoy Jadunath that the men on whose evidences they relied to prove [illegible] will which deprives the heroine of her inheritance, have received a visit from the hero (six feet four and broad in proportion)? But we must desist from pursuing this fascinating theme any further and content ourselves with the final suggestion that Sid Herscooper may, by advertisement, be apprising a trusting punter of the fact that his earliers tips for next Saturday's races were received from stable boys later discovered to have been instructed to convey false information.

FRANCO-BRITISH ACCORD.

NO DISCUSSION OF PEACE TREATIES AT GENOA.

LLOYD GEORGE'S INTERVIEW WITH POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

A semi-official statement says that Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his interview with M. Poincare and M. Barthou made it clear that none of the peace treaties would be discussed at Genoa and that disarmament would only be dealt with in the case of Russia, whose standing army is nearly two million men. M. Poincare and M. Barthou declared they shared Mr. Lloyd George's views as to the desirability of arriving at the solutions of such important questions as currency, customs and exchanges and expressed a view that this programme could be realised and that an agreement will be reached by Franco-British experts. In response to Mr. Lloyd George's wish, M. Poincare hopes to go to Genoa when President Millerand returns from Morocco. As a result of the interview, says a semi-official communication, the Franco-British accord established at Boulogne two months ago is now closer than ever.

LLOYD GEORGE ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George and other members of the British delegation arrived and were met by M. Poincare, and M. Barthou the Minister of Justice and Lord Hardinge The two Premiers conferred on board the train which left for Genoa.

MARQUESS CURZON ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.

Marquess Curzon is ill in bed and will be unable to accompany Mr. Lloyd George to Genoa to-morrow, but hopes to go on Monday.

RECOGNITION—AN ESSENTIAL CONDITION.

M. TCHITCHERIN ON RUSSIAN POLICY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

Interviewed at Genoa, M. Tchitcherin said that Russians would resolutely oppose the Cannes plan for a consortium to reconstruct Russia economically, though they were willing to grant concessions to individual enterprise. It was absolutely essential that Russia should be recognised before commercial or economic agreements were possible Russia was willing to recognise her pre-War debts, but she insisted upon reparation for devastation caused by White armies. The reduction of land armaments must be conditional on the termination of aggression by Whites.

PARTIAL RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPITALISM.

M. LITVINOFF'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

M. Litvinoff said that he had come to Genoa to propound a new economic policy equivalent to partial re-establishment of capitalism in Russia, because the future of industrial production depended upon capital. Questioned regarding payment of pre-War debts, M. Litvinoff said that everything depended upon the spirit of the Conference. It was impossible for Russia to give all and receive nothing. "We have come here hopefully," concluded Litvinoff, "and we are especially glad to meet Mr. Lloyd George."

NAVY CUT

AMERICA'S MOVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

Washington.—The Naval Bill, carrying out the Naval Treaty has been reported to the House of Representatives. It provides expenditure of 238 million dollars which is 81 million dollars below the last year's expenditure and it excludes 60 million dollars necessary for the cancellation of contracts. The Bill also provides for the reduction of the navy's personnel from 95,000 men to 65,000 and for the reduction of the number of torpedo boat destroyers in the American fleet from 178 to 103.

CABLE ITEMS.

The five per cent War Loan has reached par for the first time.

The cabinboy of the British aeroplane, which collided with the French aeroplane, has succumbed to his injuries. All the occupants of both the machines have thus been killed.

IRISH SITUATION.

"CAUSE OF GRAVE ANXIETY."

MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.

Referring to Ireland Mr. Churchill at Dundee said the condition of that country was a cause of grave anxiety and possibly things would get worse before they got better.

EFFORTS TO SECURE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

The situation in Southern Ireland at present engages more attention than the situation in Belfast or on the frontier. Reasonable men of both Southern parties are getting frightened at the growing disorders and at the possibility of serious conflict between the two wings of the Republican army and are therefore striving to arrive at a *modus vivendi* between the Free State and Republican leaders during the general election. An example of the manner in which the Secessionists flaunt the authority of the Free State is afforded by a proclamation signed by Divisional Commands in Sligo, where Mr. Arthur Griffith is due to address a pro-treaty demonstration on Easter Sunday. Armed Republicans planned to seize the Dublin Telephone Exchange yesterday morning, but were forestalled by Free State troops who arrived earlier. Owing to attacks on members and ex-members, the disbandment of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been suspended. A large number of men were due to leave their barracks in Dublin to-day but the arrangement has been cancelled. Extensive precautionary measures are being taken both at Dublin Castle and the barracks and British soldiers armed with rifles and bayonets and R.A.C., men armed with revolvers are guarding the buildings.

SIR J. CRAIG'S OPTIMISM.

DE VALERA'S EXHORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 7.

London's gloomy view of the Irish situation is not shared by Sir James Craig apparently, who has announced to the Ulster Parliament that he has received further assurances that the Free State means to enforce peace. He said the prospects peace were now better than before. Othe evidence that the position is not so serious as the activities of recalcitrants suggest furnished in the recent statements of the Judges in the West and the South an notably by Justice Gordon who, in openin the Dublin Assizes on Tuesday, commente on the gratifying diminution of crime compared with a year ago. He expresse the opinion that Dublin and the countr would soon return to normal, peaceful conditions. Nevertheless, he did not doubt that Mr. Collins and the Government wer faced with serious revolt.

Mr. De Valera speaking recently at Dunlaoghire exhorted the people to tear up the Treaty by its roots and said it was impossible for the Provisional Government function when nobody would obey it.

RAID ON DUBLIN CUSTOM HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April, 7.

It is estimated that several hundred thousand pounds worth of wines and spirits supposed to be owned by Belfast firms have been destroyed as a result of three hundred men smashing the casks in Dublin Custom House last night.

6000 CASKS DESTROYED.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT 2 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

The raid by armed men on the Dublin Customs House resulted in six-thousand casks being destroyed. It is estimated they contained half a million gallons of Dunville's whisky and the loss to the revenueis nearly two million sterling.

INTEREST ON LOANS TO FRANCE.

NEW YORK OPINION ON BRITISH NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

New York.—Great interest is evinced in the British note to France regarding payment of interest on loans and it is generally regarded as reasonable. The "World" thinks that the British note may be a move by the British Government to "force a settlement of the Reparations question and simultaneously take control of the question out of the hands of M. Poincare's government."

SIR GEORGE YOUNGER'S ACCIDENT NOT SERIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 7.

Sir George Younger is not seriously injured and the unconsciousness was due to fainting. His head is uninjured and he is now attending to minor business.

TURKEY'S REQUESTS TO ALLIES.

WITHDRAWAL OF GREEK TROOPS FROM PRESENT FRONT.

JUST & LASTING PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

PORTE'S REPLY TO ARMISTICE PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.

Constantinople.—The Porte's reply to the Allies' armistice proposal requests that the Greek troops be withdrawn from the present front, and that none be transported to Thrace. The reply says the sole aim of the Porte is to secure integrity, safety, and political and economic independence of Turkey and a just and lasting peace in the Near East, and the Porte is convinced the Conference will examine her conditions in the spirit of justice, and that her legitimate rights will be satisfied.

NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT.

ALLIED MEMORANDUM -- BASIS OF DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

Paris.—The Franco-British conversations in connection with Angora's reply to the Allies' proposals regarding the settlement in the Near East continue. It is understood that the Allies have agreed that the conditions laid down in the Allied memorandum must serve as the basis of discussions and the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople are being informed accordingly. A telegram from Constantinople says that the Porte has presented a reply to the note containing the proposals of the Paris Conference (which was handed both to the Porte and the Angora representatives by the Allied High Commissioners.)

GREEK CONCENTRATION IN ASIA MINOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

Smyrna.—Concentration of Greek troops on the Afium-Karahissar-Eskishahr sector continues. It is reported that, apart from the anticipated Kemalist attack, the Greek military authorities are endeavouring to arrange that large reinforcements shall arrive in Asia Minor before the armistice is declared.

TURCO-GREEK HOSTILITIES.

ATTACK ON ESKISHER FRONT REPULSED.

LONDON, March 9.

A Greek communique says that a Turkish battalion attacked near Chemlek on the Eskisher front, on April 6th, but was repulsed with many killed. The Greek casualties were two killed and 14 wounded.

PARIS PEACE TERMS.

INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Mohammed Mira Rowther wires that Muslim public of Uttampalayam emphatically protest against the Turkish Peace terms as being in direct variance with Moslem religious obligation, the Premier's pledges to Indian Muslims, and with the Allies' promises made during the war

Mr. Anwaruzzaman Khan, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, wires from Rajahmundry that Mussalmans assembled in meeting on the 7th entirely supported the statement issued by the Central Khilafat Committee and protested against the Peace terms.

RALLY TO MAHATMA'S CALL

MR. ABBAS TYABJI'S MESSAGE.

Mahatmaji has gone to jail, and it is we who have sent him there! Had we faith fully rallied to his call and banished all foreign cloth from our home and replaced such cloth by the products of our spinning wheels and handlooms, who can doubt that our position would have been by now so strong that our Bureaucratic Government would not have dared to challenge our claims for Self-Government by imprisoning some 15,000 men and women, including all those leaders whom the country holds so dear, not sparing even Mahatmaji himself? Khaddar alone can assist us in banishing poverty and starvation from our midst. Khaddar alone can give us that strength and self-reliance which will enable us to force unwilling hands to part with those powers, the misuse of which smother our liberties of thought and speech and thus permit us to enjoy that Freedom which is our birth-right.

It is our weakness, our inability to face the necessary sacrifice involved in the making and weaving of Khaddar that is responsible for Mahatmaji's arrest. For our sake he is sacrificing six years of his precious life. It is up to us to show what sacrifice we can make for his sake. From to-day let not a shred of foreign cloth enter our homes. Let us take to Khaddar let us familiarize our people with the potency involved in its extensive production and use, for in it are the life, the strength and the freedom of our Motherland.

If we would heartily respond to the call made on us by Mahatmaji at the of his conviction and sentence, we must give up the use of foreign cloth and exert ourselves to our best to manufacture and use Khaddar to the largest extent possible and not rest content till we succeed in saving our country from having to pay crores per year for foreign cloth; we must strengthen the bond of unity between Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Jews; and we must get rid of the bar untouchability, so that Mahatmaji, should have no cause, when he comes once more among us, to say "I weighed my countrymen and found them wanting," but fully justify him in proudly declaring, "they are worthy of my sacrifice and are deserving of my love."

ABBAS TYABJI.

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S MESSAGE.

I am quite sure that the country will devote its best attention in the National Week to the spread of the Khaddar. It is the one measure of self-reliance by which we may do quite a lot to ameliorate the condition of the poor labouring classes in the country who are removed far away from big industrial towns.

There is none in the land too proud to wear the Khaddar and many will welcome and encourage it as a measure of hopeful propaganda in Swadeshi and Boycott.

N. C. KELKAR.

MRS. SARALA DEVI'S MESSAGE.

As a Nation in joy of having discovered its heritage Wear Khaddar.

As a Nation in mourning for the captivity of its leaders Wear Khaddar.

As a Nation grimly determined to assert its own will against the will of a body of interested, selfish, tyrannical and cruel foreigners calling themselves Government, Wear Khaddar.

SARALA DEVI.

Lahore, April 6.

MAHATMA'S TREATMENT IN JAIL.

A SICKENING SENSATION.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The particulars of the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi in Yerrowda Jail given in Monday's "Chronicle" by Rajagopalachariar who visited the illustrious prisoner with his son, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, produced a sickening sensation We have not read the Jail rules and we have no doubt that nothing more and nothing less than what is provided by them is meted out to the Mahatma. But to think of the man whom people in their thousands came from the surrounding villages to get a sight or during his last stay at Delhi, off whose feet those who came near enough regarded it sanctifying privilege to take the dust, whom old women led by volunteers tottered up step steps to get a peep at through the keyhole in the room where he worked,—having to stand before the jailer during all the time of the interview, in spite of the well-known weakness of his legs which obliged him to address sitting the largest assemblies of his countrymen, does shock our Indian sensibility, notwithstanding that all manworship goes against our grain. We mean no reflection on the jailer who is probably a good, well-meaning man, according to his Jail code lights, but in his place if it was against the rules to offer a chair to the prisoner or to ask him to be seated on the floor, we should have ourselves stood all the time that the Mahatma was on his legs. Then the most grievous and cruel of the deprivations noted by Mr. Rajagopala, seemed to us to be that of books and papers, and the rule that only one person can interview the Mahatma and that at an interval of three months. The Government communique which we print, shows that the Mahatma was allowed to keep some of his private books. It is further said that he has not asked for newspapers. We respectfully submit that, apart from what the Mahatma asks for, it is due to Government itself, as the organ of the country it governs, to so regulate its treatment of a prisoner like Mahatma Gandhi as to secure that he does not carry on political propaganda which is obnoxious to it, with the minimum of restraint upon his spare physical needs and upon his intellectual and spiritual functioning. This is due to itself and it is also due to humanity to which the Mahatma belongs.

MODERATE WISDOM.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The "Moderate" of Bombay will not be satisfied with imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi. It opines that "the chapter should not be closed here with mere restrictions on his liberty. Positive efforts should be made to confront him in by jail with such firm convinced Moderates as could hope to win him over to respect for law and order." In the present restricted activities of the Educational Department, the Hon. the Minister of Education may be deputed to deliver daily lectures for an hour on Law and Order to the Mahatma.

POLICE TURN DACOITS!

A RED-HANDED CAPTURE.

INCIDENT AT NAWASHAHR.

The Secretary, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar writes from Amritsar under date 4th April:—

Sodhi Pritam Singh, son of Sodhi Moti Singh and nephew of Tikka Ram Narain Singh, a scion of the Bari Sarkar family of Anandpur Sahib, reports that on the night of 29th March last at 9-30 p.m., he got down from a train at Nawashahr (District Jullunder). One Munshi also got down from the train and his son Jagiri came to the station to receive him as he had Rs. 1,100 with him. Both father and son started for the Mandi. As soon as they reached a dark spot near the Mandi, they were attacked by five robbers. Munshi was wounded and robbed of the money he was carrying. His son Jagiri pursued one of the dacoits, who was running away with the money. On account of the weight of the money he was overtaken, and he struck a blow on Jagiri's head and injured him. Other people had come up by this time and the dacoit was arrested. He was found to be Umar Din, a police constable. Another dacoit was discovered concealed close by and was found to be Basant Singh a railway police constable. Both these men disclosed the names of their accomplices, one of them being the local pound-keeper. The local police it would appear, are trying to hush up the outrage. Telegraphic information has been sent to the D. C. and the S. P.

Had these men not been caught red-handed, we should have expected the blame laid at the door of the poor Akalis as was done in the Ambala dacoity case and had the injuries not been accounted for they would have suggested the *Kirpan* as the weapon of offence.

GOVT. & GURDWARA REFORM

DENIAL OF ALLEGED HOSTILITY.

The Punjab Government has issued the following press communique, dated Lahore, 3rd April denying Government's alleged hostility to the Gurdwara Reform movement.

The Government has seen a Resolution passed on the 30th March 1922 by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee in which, after making certain charges against Government, the Committee decided to discontinue negotiations with Government on the ground that it is hostile to the Gurdwara reform movement. The Government is not hostile to the Gurdwara reform movement which it regards with sympathy, and the Resolution shows that the Committee has quite misunderstood the position of Government.

The Committee had recently been in touch with the Government and had shown a desire to work in co-operation with it for the benefit of the community. The Committee had on its side issued instructions tending to the adoption of a quieter attitude and the Government had on its side called on its officers to give certain form of assistance to the Committee in its endeavours for reform. The Committee reiterated its declaration that it was a purely religious association and condemned certain of the obnoxious acts perpetrated by persons calling themselves Akalis. The Government in a *Communique*, dated the 7th March 1922, explained that it was preparing a new Gurdwara Bill which would, it was hoped, prove satisfactory for the reform of Gurdwaras but while making this announcement the Government set forth the turbulent attitude recently adopted by the so-called Akalis and stated clearly its determination to continue and if necessary, to intensify the operation of the law against such offenders. By this *Communique* a clear warning was given and it is untrue to say that there was any kind of undertaking that turbulence of this kind, which was a harassment to the country and which had nothing whatever to do with religious reform would be tolerated any further.

A number of persons known as Akalis have been recently arrested for various offences under the Criminal Law; but in making these arrests religious feelings and religious observances have been scrupulously respected. The general lines laid down by the Government for dealing with *kirpans* are the same as those adopted by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee itself in a recent pronouncement. The wearing of black *pugris* by the public is not, and never has been, treated as objectionable by Government. There has been no interference with peaceful worshippers or with symbols of religious observance. The arrests made have been for offences against the State and against public tranquility which the public at large cannot any longer endure and of which the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee itself must on reflection disapprove.

The Government recently drafted a Gurdwara Bill on lines approved by the Sikh members of the Legislative Council and it invited the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee to confer with it on the provisions of the draft. By proceeding with the consideration of this Bill and in other ways the Government will continue to help the reform movement, but nothing except harm can come to that movement if it is to be identified in any way with the disorderly and criminal conduct of men whose activities have no real connection with religious reform.

COTTON WAGE NEGOTIATION.

EARLY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 7.

It is understood that the cotton trade wage negotiations in Manchester have taken a more favourable turn and there is reason to hope that an amicable settlement will be reached shortly.

BURMA LETTER.

OFFICIAL WAR ON GANDHI CAP.

"EMBLEM OF DISLOYALTY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, March 30.

Some time ago, three 7th Standard students who attended their annual examination were threatened with expulsion from the examination hall for the crime of wearing a Gandhi-cap. The hall superintendent who was responsible for this piece of high-handed action was a certain Mr. Gage, who, I am told, had made himself notorious already, while at the Aligarh University. The boys, it appears, took off the Gandhi-caps and duly did their paper, but in the afternoon of the same day, one of them appeared again with the cap on and he was sent out of the hall. The 7th Standard examination is a Government examination and the poor boy is made to lose a whole year of his career because he had chosen to vindicate his self-respect by sticking to the harmless Swadeshi cap. I am informed that the boy was a brilliant student and I can quite believe it, because a mediocre student would have put up with the insult and this boy didn't.

The local Indian and Burmese nationalist papers took cudgels on behalf of the boy and criticised in no uncertain terms the high-handed behaviour of Mr. Gage. The fruits of their endeavours have been that the Government have issued a communique absolutely identifying themselves with Mr. Gage's action and declaring that as the Gandhi-cap was an emblem of disloyalty, (save the mark) the wearers of such caps should not expect to receive any leniency at the hands of the Government and the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Mark Hunter of Madras fame, has issued an order to all the schools that if boys are allowed in them with Gandhi-caps on, Government would with draw from such schools its grants-in-aid and recognition.

The Burma Government excel in simple logic of this kind. This self-same method the Government adopted in the case of the G. C. B. A., the representative Burmese Association, when a respectable member of the Association sent up a memorial to the Government dealing with some Pagoda grievance. The Government said that they would not co-operate with the petitioner by answering his memorial as he belonged to an Association with advanced political views! The local Gujerati School where many students attend the school with Gandhi caps on has been served with a notice not to permit these caps on pain of the grants and recognition being withdrawn. I hope the Gujerati school authorities will take up the challenge and give back the grand-in-aid to the Government.

The Local Congress Committee have so far done no work in the cause of national education, but the Government by this foolish action of theirs are supplying the very opportunity that all of us had been anxiously waiting for. The committee should forthwith take the Gujerati school in hand and supplement the school funds with money grants. The Committee could thus acquire the control of an existing institution and could revise the school curriculum on the right national lines, and introduce spinning, weaving and other useful items.

ARRESTS.

The Government are playing an astute game here as they have a free field and slight or no opposition worth the name. They are playing the time-worn game of coercion cum conciliation. In a letter issued to the G. C. B. A. the Government deplore the necessity which had driven them to Non-Co-operate with the Association, but they say that if the G. C. B. A. would behave properly—that is, on *Jo hukum* lines approved by the Government—the Government would be pleased to recognise that such a thing as the G. C. B. A. existed. This is the gloved-fist game in which they excel. On the other hand, they show to the people what the Government could do. There was an article called "A Second Mutiny" in some Indian papers which had extracted the article from an English paper called, I believe, "the Communist." The article contains the views of the extreme "Left" in England and a local Burman nationalist paper reproduced it and the editor, Mr. Tun Than and the printer and publisher, Mr. Po Hla, have both been arrested for sedition. The gentlemen are now on trial and the case is posted to the 1st of April. The Phongyies of Burma are keen nationalists and so it is not strange that the Government should give full vent to their ire against these nationalists. U. Withokdosara is being tried for sedition and there is a second case against him for having broken the Seditious Meetings Act in addressing a public meeting in Rangoon. The local papers contain reports of cases of Phoongyies being gagged or otherwise interferred with off and on. Your readers must be aware of that Prince among Phoongyis, U. Uttama, who is in jail in the country's cause. He through the alternating policy of "gloves off" and "Gloves on," the Government are trying to control the growing aspirations of the Burmans for immediate Home Rule, for which the G. C. B. A. stands. The notorious Anti-Boycott Bill will soon become law and this is where we stand just now, in Burma.

THE CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT.

The local Congress and Khilafat committees are not as active as could be desired. The *"Rangoon Mail"* in a leader appearing in the issue of the 20th made some suggestions on the lines of the Bardoli resolution, laying special stress on Khaddar. I hope the local Congress Committee will take the paper's friendly criticism in the proper spirit and respond to the sentiments expressed in the article. It is always a ticklish matter for a Congress journal like

(Continued on next page.)

NATIONAL WEEK.

AT DHARWAR.

SUCCESSFUL CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 7.

Arrangements for observance of National Week which commenced to-day lay emphasis on constructive side of the Bardoli programme, namely, removal of untouchability, enlistment of Congress members, collections to Tilak Swaraj Fund and spread of Khaddar. On the evening of the 5th a public meeting was held on the Khilafat maidan to explain arrangements. Yellapa Sambrani who belongs to the depressed classes presided. Mr. Sambrani was formerly a nominated member of the Municipality, but resigned his seat about a year ago, as a protest explicit or otherwise against Government policy.

Mr. Raghavendra Cuddapa, Secretary Congress Committee in his address dwelt on the urgent need of removing ban of untouchability. He then described the arrangements they had made for the observance of the National Week and appealed for the cooperation of all patriotic citizens to make the week a success.

To-day being the first day of the National Week a procession of volunteers and workers passed through the town singing *kirtans* and otherwise bringing home to the people the significance of the week. Volunteers and others are making house to house visits carrying Khaddar with them and pleading with the people about their duty to use Khaddar. Collections for the Tilak Swaraj fund have begun in earnest and the response is highly encouraging.

A conference of all national school teachers of Karnatac province, presided over by Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi, concluded its sitting on the eve of the National Week. After two days' deliberation on the course of studies, a uniform syllabus for teaching in national schools and colleges was adopted.

RAPPROACHMENT WITH NON-BRAHMINS.

For some time past attempts have been made in pursuance of the political conference resolution adopted at Mangalore in February to effect a rapprochment between the Congress and non-Brahmin parties. Messrs. Cuddapa and Patwardhan, the latter of whom has resigned his assistant prosecutorship, approached non-Brahman leaders individually to deliver lectures during the National Week on such subjects in the Congress programme as they agreed upon and to allow Congress workers to address meetings from the platform of the newly formed National Progressive party. It appears non-Brahmin leaders here are individually disposed to respond favourably to this appeal of Congress workers, but the party label has become a fetish with them. At their desire Mr. Cuddapa has addressed the League on the subject and the reply is awaited. At Hubli where the Municipal elections are shortly to take place, it is manifest that the Dichardism of certain non-Brahmin leaders has become unpopular. The forthcoming elections promise to be of interest and the results might be expected to throw considerable light on the state of political feeling.

Mr. Painter has left Dharwar district for the more congenial atmosphere of Poona to become Commissioner, Central division. But two others Mr. Marston D. S. P. and Mr. Shivlingappa, sub-inspector, who were associated with his regime are still here. Mr. Campbell has succeeded Mr. Painter and he appears to have impressed the people more favourably than his predecessor. Since he came here things have been comparatively quieter. Reports from all quarters in the Karnatak province speak of successful organisation in connection with the National Week. Everywhere a keen desire is manifested in favour of Khaddar and the temperance movement is gaining ground silently but steadily. Volunteers, who have subscribed to the Ahmedabad pledge, are striving in large numbers to further the constructive programme of the Congress. Some private gentlemen are contemplating revival of handspinning and weaving in certain villages of Hubli taluka.

AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 7.

The first day of the National Week was celebrated with collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund in the morning by the volunteers. A good response is being made. In the afternoon, under the auspices of the Congress and Khilafat Committees, a grand procession formed of volunteers and Congressmen, clad in Khaddar, with Mahatmaji's photograph and Charka, on a chariot in the middle, started from the Congress office and went through the main streets of the city.

The procession was most peaceful and impressive.

In the evening Mr. D. V Gokhale of Poona addressed a large audience under the presidentship of Mr. Soman. Mr. Gokhale treated the history of Satyagraha week and exhorted the people to strive for Swaraj and organize for winning it by following the Congress Programme. Moulvi Kathuddin Sahib also spoke in the same strain. Mr. Soman wound up the proceedings with a vote of thanks.

A LADIES' MEETING

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 8.

The second day of the National Week began with the collection of the Swaraj Fund. Mr. Gokhale of Poona addressed a ladies' meeting in the afternoon exhorting them to help the fight for Swaraj. At night Mr. Gokhale addressed a large audience including the depressed classes on self-purification. He appealed to all to purge themselves of many ills such as dependence, slavish mentality, dissension and so forth and strongly urged the removal of untouchability.

AT NAGPUR

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 7.

The National Week programme began here yesterday. A big public meeting was held on Thursday night under the auspices of the city Congress Committee. Dr. Moonje presided. Dr. Cholkar and other speakers lucidly explained the importance of this week in our struggle for freedom and appealed to carry out the constructive programme of the Congress vigorously. Meetings here have been organised daily in various parts of the city to push on the Congress programme.

AT BYCULLA.

10th April (Monday) Public meeting at Kamatipura 9th Lane (Girls, School) at 9 p.m. Speakers:—Mrs. Naidoo, Mr. K. P. Khatilkar, V. A. Desai and J. B. Patel and others.

11th April (Tuesday) Khadi Exhibition and public meeting in the compound of Motisha's Jain Temple Mazgaon, at 9 a.m. and Ladies Meeting at 8-30 p.m.

12th April (Wednesday) public meeting at Arthur Road opposite Hospital at 9 p.m. Speakers, Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, Mozam Ali and others.

During the week hawing of Khadi is taking place every morning in the different Streets of Byculla Ward.

The Volunteers of the Swaraj Sabha are requested by Mr. V. A. Desai to be present at all the above functions by coming earlier than the time specified.

MERCHANTS' ABSTENTION FROM FOREIGN CLOTH.

CONGRESS ACTIVITY IN CAWNPORE

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, April 8.

80 or 90 foreign cloth merchants have pledged to the Swadeshi Programme of the Congress up to 31st December 1922, their old pledge up to the 28th February last having expired. Special care has been taken in choosing pickets, who include men like Shree Krishna Limotia Paliwal, Editor, "Pratap" and "Prabha" and President, Town Congress Committee and Manilal Avasthi, Headmaster, National High School and Secretary, Town Congress. Great enthusiasm is prevailing among the volunteers and the public. New life has been infused into the Congress activities.

GOLDSMITH'S BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH AND SUGAR

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, April 8.

Goldsmith assembled *en masse* through Baldeo Master's efforts and congratulated Mahatmaji and all leaders in jail. They resolved on the complete boycott of foreign cloth and sugar and exhorted the castemen in other places to do likewise.

NO HARTAL ON 18TH APRIL.

MR. V. J. PATEL CORRECTS A. P. MESSAGE.

Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary Indian National Congress has issued the following correction:—

I am reported, in what purports to be an A. P. I. message dated Bombay, April 4, to have notified the 18th April as the All-India Hartal Day. This is incorrect. I have announced definitely that the 18th April stands as the day of All-India Hartal and that the 18th day of every month (Gandhi day) should be observed as the Day of Sacrifice and Prayer, the sacrifice to take the form of setting apart by every person that day's actual income as his or her contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. There should be no Hartal on the 18th April.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya will address a public meeting at Allahabad this evening on the present political situation.

KHILAFAT SECRETARY GAGGED.

NOTICE TO MR. JAMALUDIN MAKHMOOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, April 8.

A notice under section 144 has been served upon Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Beawar and he has been gagged for two months by his being ordered not to address any meeting or join any assembly or procession within the limits of Ajmer-Marwara.

EAST INDIA LOANS BILL

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 6.

The House of Commons passed the Third Reading of the East India Loans Bill without discussion.

PROPOSED TURKISH SETTLEMENT.

MADRAS PROTEST,

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 9.

A very well-attended meeting, under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee, presided over by Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar, was held last evening at 6-30 on the Beach opposite the Presidency College, primarily to protest against the proposals of the Paris Conference in regard to the Turkish Treaty and to confirm the statement issued by the Central Khilafat Committee. The meeting was strongly reinforced by the presence of those from the mofussil who have come down to Madras in connection with the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee meeting. Almost all the leaders of note were present. The chairman, in his introductory speech stated that when he, a Hindu, was elected as president of the meeting it unmistakably showed that the Khilafat question had become a Hindu-Moslem question. Now that Mahatmaji was in jail it became their duty to see that Hindu-Muslim Unity was preserved as before. Lastly he requested his Hindu brethren to join the Mussulmans in their struggle for the redress of the Khilafat wrong.

The principal resolution was then moved by Moulana Moulvi Mohamad Fazlulla Saheb and was seconded by Srijut C. Rajagopalachariar. Another resolution congratulating Dr. Mohamed, Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee on his arrest was moved by Abdul Hamid Khan Saheb and was seconded by Srijut E. V. Ramaswami Naicker of Erode. The meeting also passed a resolution to the effect that all Mussulmans should do their best to make the National week a complete success.

FRENCH CREDIT TO AUSTRIA.

SANCTIONED BY CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

The Paris Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Bill granting a credit of thirty-five million francs to Austria.

KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF TWO INDIAN MEMBERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

The King has approved the appointment of Messrs. Varma and Shamsudeen as nominated unofficial members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

NEW AFGHAN LEGATION.

OPENED AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

The opening of the new Afghan Legation at Knightsbridge to-day was attended with the usual ceremonial. The Afghan Minister, Abdul Hadi was absent owing to indisposition and the Counseller of the Legation Mr. Kasin Khan received the guests and afterwards hoisted the Afghanistan flag over the building.

The Persian Minister replied to the address.

GIFTS OF ANIMALS TO THE PRINCE.

TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE ZOO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 7.

The consignment of animals presented to the Prince of Wales in Nepal and given by him to the London Zoo have arrived in London by the steamer Perim of Bombay. They will be exhibited in a special enclosure at the Zoo along with a gift of animals from Singapore.

U. S. COAL STRIKE.

NON-UNIONISTS JOIN ST RIKERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 7.

New York.—The coal strike is generally effective everywhere. The members of the miners' unions declare that non-unionists who did not obey the call to strike are gradually joining the strikers.

EXTRACTING OBEDIENCE

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR FAILURE TO PAY TAXES

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 6.

The following is the translation of a statement submitted by Srijut Mantena Krishnamaraju Garu of Pittalavanipalem to the Secretary, Guntur District Congress Committee and has been sent to "Swarajya" for publication. The Tahsildar of Repale, with first class magisterial powers, issued summonses to a number of people in our village. We were informed that we had to appear on 28th March at 2 p.m. before the additional District Magistrate at Chandavole and that we would be examined about N. C. O. on the morning of 28th. A captain and about 100 armed soldiers accompanied by the Tahsildar came to our village and asked us to surrender all Swaraj flags and Gandhi caps and they threatened to search our houses if they were not voluntarily surrendered. All of us refused to do this and said we were prepared to have our houses searched but they went away peacefully. It was Telugu New Year's Day and it was terribly hot. We reached Chandavole at one o'clock. Already a large number of people were waiting round the officers' tents. There were nearly 500 people, most of them ryots. At last those who had paid more than Rs. 100 as rent were summoned. The Collector made us stand in a row and addressed as follows:—

On account of you, inhabitants of more than 15 surrounding villages having delayed payment of taxes and put us into much trouble, so we want to impose a heavy punitive tax on you as punishment. Your village must rear Rs. 3,000. Every big ryot has to pay not less than Rs. 50. The list will be sent subsequently. We hope you will be obedient to Government hereafter. The Tahsildar recommended one person from our village, who helped him in giving all information about our village for exemption. It is said that they will collect Rs. 24,000 from our village alone. There are about 80 villages in our Taluq. The punitive tax will be levied only on those villages, which Government consider N. C. O. Ours is a small village. In the list only 15 names of the so-called non co-operators have been included. The Tahsildars wanted to prove that our village was the centre of N. C. O. but failed.

BURMA LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

the "*Rangoon Mail*" to criticise a Congress organisation, as the outside world is ever ready to jump to the conclusion that there is dissension in our own ranks, but I must say the "*Rangoon Mail*" as a responsible journal did no more than its duty in suggesting a future programme of work for our local Congress Committee. I am told that the Committee sat last night to consider the immediate programme of work and I hope we shall soon have the Congress Committee carrying out their work in full swing, thus making up for lost time. I am glad to announce that we shall soon be having a Gujerati weekly paper which for the present will be housed in the "Rangoon Mail" Office. We have got a large Gujerati population in Rangoon and I have every the Gujerati paper will have a bright future before it. I expect it will be a Congress organ.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Select Committee of the local Legislative Council appointed to draft the new Municipal Bill have submitted the Bill to the Municipality for further opinion and suggestions before being introduced. The Bill does not clearly explain the position of the Commissioner and some sections in the Bill convey the impression that an official is contemplated and that he is also given extra Corporation powers, which the present Municipal President does not possess. Besides this, under the new Bill the voters, as well as the candidates, have to possess greater qualifications than under the existing Municipal Act and this is a cause for just grievance. Another contemplated change is in the institution of a Government controlled education board to supervise and direct the primary vernacular schools hitherto being run solely by the Municipality free of any Government control except the statutory one that makes it incumbent on the Municipality to expend 5 per cent. of their receipts on primary vernacular education. Public opinion is against the change suggested in the new Municipal Bill. Your readers must be aware that the Rangoon Municipal elections are run on communal lines and the Rangoon public have found by experience that the Communal System does not tend towards proper representation. They wish to see the Ward System that prevails in the cities of India to be adopted here, but the European members in the Municipal Committee fear that if this system is adopted, they would be swamped. Dr. Murray, who, though a European representative on the Committee, sees farther ahead than the rest of his community, has been fighting for the Ward System tooth and nail and has again brought forward the question that the additional representatives of the Indian and Burmese communities sanctioned by the new Bill should be elected on the Ward System. I may mention that the new Bill provides for the doubling of the present number of Indian and Burman representatives on the Municipal Committee. I hope the Ward System will be adopted as an experiment in the case of these new seats.

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS ELECTIONS.

MUNICIPAL REFORMERS IN A MAJORITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 7.

The final results of the elections for the Boards of Guardians in London show that Municipal Reformers gained fifty-six seats and Independents seventeen. Labour lost fifty-two and Progressives, eight.

NATIONAL WEEK.

It made us conscious of our humiliation.
It showed us the righteous path of humility.

OUR IMMEDIATE STEPS ON THIS PATH SHOULD BE:

1. To become Congress Members,
2. To subscribe to Tilak Swarajya Fund.
3. To discard Foreign Cloth,
4. To use Khaddar only,
5. To take to heart the lesson of Non-violence,
6. To increase friendliness among all communities,
7. To remove untouchability.

INDISPENSABILITY OF I. C. S.

SIR HARCOURT'S CERTIFICATE

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 8.

In the Legislative Council, the discussion on the budget lasted barely half an hour being confined to stock breeding and forest leases. Before adjourning the Council, the Lieutenant-Governor spoke at some length on the future Burma Reforms and Indianisation of the services and expressed strong opinion that separation of Burma from India, must take place eventually. Hence the new Burman Council showed to prepare itself for such development by the display, of course, of responsibility, reasonableness, goodwill and moderation. The further the Indian people progress in the direction of self-government, the more unsuitable does the control of Burma by the Central Government of India become. Time, experience and patience are necessary for the attainment of the self-governing State. Belittlement of European services by Indian politicians has succeeded in disheartening them and conventional phrases of compliment coupled with determination to reduce emoluments if possible and to make things as uncomfortable as possible are not considered to encourage any members of the services in the desire to cooperate in making the Reforms successful. He hoped Burmese politicians would avoid that mistake and saw that the whole of his official life-time experience has been thrown away if he is mistaken in the belief that the people at large do not share the opinions of the politicians. Swarajists dream that European services can be done without and will not attract to India men of the best type. His Honour speaking not only for our services but for all the great European services, said he confidently left the land of which he saw the verdict of history and repeated his advice to the Burma politicians to avoid a mistake of the Indian politicians, to be careful not to alienate those great services which have made India and Burma what they are, and but for whom these very politicians would not have come into existence.

His Honour concluded by a reference to the local affairs and dealing with the anti-boycott bill, said he hoped it may not have to be put into use. The law will continue to be enforced whether the law-breaker be a monk or a layman.

LATE PROFESSOR DICEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.

The death is announced of Professor Dicey and Mrs. Arabella Goddard the pianist.

Albert Venn Dicey was born in 1835. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a first class in the Classical Schools in 1858. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1863. He held fellowships successively at Balliol, Trinity and All Souls, and from 1892 to 1909 was Vinerian professor of Law. He became Q. C. in 1890. His chief works are the "Introduction to the study of the Law of the Constitution," which ranks as a standard work on the subject; England's case against Home Rule"; "A Dijest of the Law of England with reference to the Conflict of Laws" and "Lectures on the relations between Law and Public Opinion in England during the 19th Centruy". He was an Hon. D. C. L. of Oxford, and L.L.D. (Hon.) Cambridge, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

MESSAGE OF RAMAYANA.

ITS LESSONS TO MODERN INDIA.

SWAMI SATYADEO'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Swami Satyadeo delivered a lecture on "The Message of Ramayan" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday night.

The Swamiji said he was strongly opposed to making much of Gandhiji's treatment in the jail. It was, to say the least, most undignified to complain of these things and particularly about such a great man. Mr. Rajagopalachariar had said one thing and the Government had said another, and this controversy would never end. They were non-co-operators and were prepared to suffer the worst punishment,—may they invited it—and it was not their duty to complain against it. The more they suffered, the soverer punishment they got, the nearer would be their Swaraj. They did not like to be judged by any men, and particularly by Government; their only judge was the God and they would only be judged by him. He was extremely sorry that the Congress workers had made it a matter of complaint against the Government. They did not want to make any complaint against the Government; they did not want to accuse the Government of anything. The people had simply to do their duty to the country at any cost.

Coming to the subject of the discourse he said Ramayana was their encyclopaedia. It contained everything they wanted, it satisfied all their yearning. Let them imagine the kingdom of Dashrath, the father of Rama, and let them also imagine they were living in those times, when there was no injustice and no oppression. He was surprised at the conditions of living in this city of the masses, where the few only remained in luxury on the labour of the few. That was the result of western civilisation. In the time of Rama, agriculture and cows were considered to be wealth. Simple living and high thinking was the rule in those times and moreover they were freemen and not slaves. Dashrath was a powerful monarch, but when a medicant like Vishwamitra came to him he got up from his throne and fell at Vishwamitra's feet, for in those times character was power and money was not the standard of everything, particularly of a man's worth. The speaker then narrated the incidents which led up to Rama and his brother going to the forest to protect the sacrifices of Vishwamitra. At that time the Aryan ascetics went into forests and new lands and carried their civilisation to the inhabitants of those places. Their civilisation was not of the type of Spaniards, and Americans, who had exterminated the natives of those vast regions. Their life was simple and not complex as at present. After returning from the forests Rama had to return there again, leaving aside his throne, on the very eve of coronation. And he did it without a murmer, almost willingly. That shows the character of the man and his wife Sita who followed him. Bharat who was offered the throne also followed him into the wilderness, leaving everything aside. That was non-co-operation. N. C. O. was not a new thing, it was as old as the hills. Bharat's selflessness was really wonderful! The Swami then briefly told the story of the Ramayana. Some people thought, he said, that Rama fought the war for the sake of his wife; but that was not the fact. He fought Rawan for the *izzat* of his country, for the good of his country. Sita was the Laxmi, the goddess of wealth, and Rama thought, as long as she was not in India, they would never be prosperous. That was why he fought the great war to complete success.

MESSAGE OF RAMAYANA.

They should understand the real message of Ramayana. What did it teach them? It taught them fearlessness, and character and patriotism. Ramayana could teach them all they wanted, if only they could but read it carefully. They must read it in the light of recent events and they would find much which was instructive and apt. From the study of Ramayana he had become a confirmed non-co-operator from his early youth. To him politics was a sort of religion. There could be no brick-wall between those two. While the Hindus had remained stationery, other nations had gone forward and that was the reason of their downfall. They must look about themselves, and fearlessly face the facts and conquer them, and not run away from them like cowards. Only by that means could they succeed in their lives. There should be no selfishness about their patriotism. He regretted that most of their leaders were not well read in the ancient Hindu lore. He did not for a moment say that all that they had in their old books was best and that they had nothing to copy from others. While he recognised the force of modern circumstances, he also said all that was good in their own Indian things. He was not a hide-bound person in his ideals and ideas: he accepted all that was good in other religions, whether it was Christianity, or Mohamadanism, or Budhism. They must have an open mind about these things. It must be the ambition of each one of them to leave an impress on the world, however slight it might be, before they left it. It must be their ambition to do some good to the country, before they died. (Cheers).

MR. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that the great country which had given birth to men like Rama and Krishna had fallen low in these days. But they must thank themselves that they had a man like Gandhi amongst themselves to save them. Europe had not the monopoly of all wisdom, all science, and all virtues; Indians too had a share of those things. If they wanted to bridge the gulf between the East and the West that could only be done by means of the charkha, and only by its means they would get Swaraj. He thanked the Swamiji for the instructive lecture he gave them.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

"WELFARE WORK--A SUPREME NEED."

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.

The following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., at the All-India Industrial Welfare Conference held at the Workmen's Institute, Parel on Thursday, the 6th instant:—

No welfare work for industrial labour is possible without the direct sanction and generous assistance of employers, nor can any welfare work attain its purpose unless it secures not merely the passive acquiescence but the active cooperation of labour itself. The State must also participate not only by legislation but also by executive action, inspection and the enforcement of laws and regulations.

WELFARE WORK DEFINED.

Welfare work has been variously defined. One definition confined it merely to the provision by the employer for the worker of the best conditions of employment. A definition more generally accepted includes within the scope of welfare work all efforts which have for their object the improvement of the health, safety and general well-being and the industrial efficiency of the worker. Whichever definition is accepted, the interest of the State or of the general community in the work is manifest. Taking the narrower and purely utilitarian view, it will be evident that industrial progress or even the maintenance of an existing industrial condition is impossible without securing the efficiency of our labour. I think we are all agreed that if India is to take her proper place in the world or if we are to secure prosperity and contentment inside the country, we must utilize to the utmost our vast natural resources and develop our industries. I have given much thought to the matter, and I am convinced that unless we raise very considerably the present low level of efficiency of our labour force, the mere provision of capital or the training of superior management will not enable us to hold our own in competition with the rest of the world.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE.

It is useless now to attempt to keep India as an isolated island in the world. It is impossible to prevent other countries from competing with us. The natural resources of the United States are probably more varied and more extensive than ours. The faculties of the *entrepreneur* are much more highly developed in America than is the case here. With all these advantages and with a high tariff wall America has not been content to let her labour remain ignorant or inefficient. On the other hand, as we all know, the American employer devotes much time and thought to promote the efficiency of his labour force. Indeed, in America the employer who pays the highest wages is usually considered the most successful, because it is, of course, understood, that he would not pay the wages he does unless he secures corresponding efficiency. The importance of welfare work is, therefore, clear from the narrowest utilitarian point of view. But I do not want to stress unduly this aspect of the question; I know that many of the delegates, who have assembled here, are devoting their unselfish labours to the cause of the industrial worker not merely in order to raise his efficiency as a working unit but in order to improve his position as a citizen of the country and as a human being even if we look to the merely political aspect of the question, it is important that the industrial worker who is going to form an important element among the governing classes of the country should be provided with ample facilities for his physical and mental well being.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

In India the need of welfare work among industrial workers is perhaps much more marked than it is in western countries. One notable feature of our industrial organisation is that the workers in our industries, at least at the present moment, are practically all recruited from the ranks of agriculture. They travel long distances, in many cases hundreds of miles, to tracts where a different language, a different climate and an entirely different environment confront them in addition to the strangeness of unfamiliar, continuous and sometimes dangerous work in closed buildings and areas. The workers arrive young and inexperienced far from their own families and friends, and it does not require much imagination to realize how difficult and trying their position is. Any help extended to them in these circumstances cannot fail to be rewarded with fruitful results.

MIGRATION OF INDIAN LABOUR.

This migratory character of Indian labour is responsible for another factor which is largely contributory to its present low standard of efficiency. In the strange and unfamiliar surroundings in which the labourer finds himself, even slight discomforts and inconveniences often prove galling and irksome, and the labourer is to be found constantly throwing up one job for another and in many cases he returns home much more quickly than he himself originally wanted to return. The result is an appallingly large labour turnover in practically all our mills and factories. The economic loss caused by this wastage is almost beyond estimate. I know most enlightened employers have given attention to this problem, but I feel that it cannot be solved without active cooperation on the part of employers as well as of labour, and welfare work without an extensive organisation for

The mortality among infants in our industrial towns is almost heart-breaking One is inclined to rejoice, inspite of the evils attendant on the separation of the husband from his wife and children, that only a comparatively small proportion of our manual workers are able to keep their families with them in these towns. Looking at the problem again from a purely utilitarian point of view, it is clear that this heavy mortality among children entails losses to the country of large numbers who might otherwise have developed into efficient workers with considerable skill acquired through heredity or environment.

METHODS OF WORK.

The divisions of the work among our industrial population are many. We can first of all classify industrial welfare work as following the two main divisions of activities inside the factory and activities outside. The first division comprise the regulation of hours, the regulation of night work for women and children, the securing of suitable hours for rest and holidays, the sanitation and ventilation of factories, the prevention of accidents and the provision of safety appliances, the regulation of dangerous trades, compensation or insurance against sickness, accidents, or old age. In the category of activities outside the factory, we have problems connected with housing and transport, facilities for the purchase of the daily necessaries of life, facilities for the exercise of thrift, education medical aid, facilities for recreation and amusements. I hope that our discussions will sow the seed of ideas that will branch forth into novel and useful activities; one such new activity I hope will be in creating a link between the village home of the worker and the industrial area where he finds a new home either temporarily or permanently. I have often felt that a link of this nature would be extremely useful both in attracting labour and in reducing the annual turnover. It would also tend considerably towards increasing the amenities of the labourer's life.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEED OF CONTINUATION CLASSES

The All-India Industrial Conference concluded its deliberation on Saturday after three days' sitting. On Saturday the Conference met at Servant of India Society' Home at Sandhurst Road, Mr. A. C. Chatterji presiding.

Several important resolutions affecting the welfare of working class were passed at Saturday's sitting the first being from Mr. G. A. Pearce who moved:

"With a view to secure better efficiency on the part of the working men, women and children this Conference wishes the spread of education in suitable ways among these classes as a prime need of industrial employment and for this purpose recommends the establishment in mill areas of day school continuation classes and night schools so as to impart industrial and technical instruction and general culture with the object of widening their outlook and rendering the workmen as better workers and more intelligent factors of the country's industrial organisation and more intelligent and capable citizens and to bring about such educational facilities this Conference calls upon the great employers of labour severally or jointly and Government and the generous public to co-operate in these matters.

In order to secure the proper development of the aptitude and capacity of the children employed it considers that superintendents of welfare work should devote special attention to this aspect of the question.

This Conference is of opinion that in this connection the separate needs of half-timers, adult workers and the unemployed children of the mill area should be borne in mind as also the separate needs of boys and girls, men and women."

Miss Pearse said such schools should be run by mill management where municipalities could not reach children of mill hands. The schools should not be housed in mill compoonds but at a place near the mill and within an easy reach of mill population.

Mr. J. S. Kadri seconded the resolution He said in mill centres like Bombay and Ahmedabad the present condition of schools was far from satisfactory.

Mr. Bole supported Mr. Kadri and said mill owners should improve the conditions the schools in mill areas.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

EDUCATING THE MOTHER.

Dr. Mrs. L. Wemyss Grant then moved:

"This Conference is of opinion that the foundation of all the Medical Welfare Work depends upon an efficient midwifery service and the education of the mother and that the best means for obtaining this should be considered by a local Sub-Committee of medical and social workers who have knowledge of local conditions to be finally considered by the employers. The question of maternity clincies and houses must follow and be arranged for according to the financial support given by the entire scheme by the employers and other agencies at work. Creches should be in every factory employing women."

Dr. Mrs. Wemyss Grant said not only the *dais* but also mothers should be trained in midwifery and maternity clinics. In this respect Calcutta was much more advanced than Bombay in spite of the latter's facilities. She had come across at times stone-blind children, which was due to the ignorance of the mothers as well as the dais. They were interested not only in the children but also in th mothers.

SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Mrs. Saraswatibai Dondo, Lady Superintendent Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kamgar Bhargini Samaj, Bombay, in seconding the resolution, summarised briefly her experience and offered the following suggestions:—

(i) Women workers must have less hours of work than the male workers.

(ii) Their time of work must not come in the way of their domestic duties of morning and evening.

(iii) They must not get the same work of physical hard labour, as male workers.

(iv) They should have separate accommodation while working, or at rest and they must have separate passages.

(v) They should have Recreation Societies, where they will enjoy rest.

(vi) Classes, where some useful knowledge is imparted, should be available to them.

(vii) Strict care should be taken about the moral scruples, as industrial places have become dens of iniquity.

(viii) Lady Inspectors should very often move in the locality of the workers, inquire about their condition and needs and help them in their difficulties.

(ix) Lady Doctors should always inquire about the health of the women; especially pregnant women should be carefully attended to Medical and all other help should be at their disposal, after delivery.

(x) Creches for infants must be provided in every factory.

(xi) Boys and girls of working mothers at least upto five years of age, must get the necessary education.

(xii) Co-operative Credit Societies for women should be established.

(xiii) Every woman must get on full pay, a leave of one month before and after delivery.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Prof. H. L. Kaji then moved and Mr. N. K. Roy seconded that "this Conference recognises the necessity of an intensive propaganda for the promotion and success of co-operation among the working men in the industrial areas and for this purpose while appreciating the response made so far, urges the employers of labour to contribute liberally to any central co-operative or social work institute existing in that locality.

This Conference recommends that mill-hands' societies should be organised on preferably lacality basis rather than separately for each mill.

This Conference recommends that co-operative organizations should devote greater attention than at present to the encouragement of thrift, for example by introducing the system of regular monthly subscriptions and by savings bank system, wherever possible.

This Conference recommends that the efforts of welfare workers outside factories should be largely directed to the establishment of co-operative hostels, boarding houses and stores as supplying the primary need of man—a good home and good food—for all will workers.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

The following two resolutions were put to vote and were passed unanimously:—

"This Conference wishes to emphasise the great need for the provision of suitable sanitary houses for the workmen as a necessary condition for their industrial efficiency and general well-being.

For skilled workmen this Conference recommends the formation of co-operative housing societies with necessary help from employers of labour and from Government.

For unskilled workmen whose needs are exceedingly urgent this Conference considers that in each industrial centre the Government Local Authorities, such as District and Municipal boards, Improvement Trust, etc. and employers should in close consultation and co-operation take immediate steps for the provision of suitable quarters sufficient for the number employed in that area.

This Conference appeals to the employers of labour as well as to the advocates of Trade Unionism to recognize the necessity and the desirability of welfare work and assure the latter that the welfare work does not wish to interfere with the legitimate growth of labour movement, principle of humanity and industrial efficiency irrespective of differences between capital and labour."

LIQUOR-SHOPS.

Dr. S. W. Patil moved and Mr. R. V. Vandeker seconded that:

"This Conference recommends to Government to close liquor-shops on pay days and holidays with a view to reducing the evil of drink amongst the working classes and to restrict the hours for keeping the liquor-shop open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on other days."

Dr. Patil said if the liquor-shops could not be entirely removed there should at least be some restriction on its opening on holidays and pay days. In Sholapur liquor shops were closed on pay days at 4 p.m. He therefore requested welfare workers to take up this matter and urge Government to restrict opening of liquor-shops on pay days and holidays.

Mr. Mavji Govindji moved an amendment that "this conference is of opinion that welfare work will continue to hamper till complete removal of drink evil is secured by immediate closing of liquor-shops in industrial areas."

Mr. N. V. Mehta opposing both the resolution as well as amendment said he himself was a teetotaler and did not advocate drink but he thought a counter amusement scheme near liquor shops would be more effective for their purpose than a partial or total prohibition.

Mr. Rustomji Ginwala, Solicitor, said that it was a common complaint that mill hands were spending their money on drink. They must recognize that drink was an evil. Unless the liquor banks were closed it would not be possible for the thrift banks to thrive.

On taking votes the amendment was carried as a substantive proposition and the original resolution was declared lost.

This brought the deliberations of the Conference to a close and a hearty vote of taking as it does its stand on the A and B Commitees, viz., Messrs. Mehta and Deodhar and the volunteers, terminated the proceedings.

"AT AOME."

In the evening the Reception Committee was "At Home" to all the delegates at the same place where an enjoyable evening was spent.

WANTED ASSURANCE OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE FEDERATION'S TELEGRAM TO GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

The Council of the Indian Progressive Federation have made the following representations to the Government of India:—

"The Council, Bombay Progressive Association regrets that the Secretary of State for India contemplates raising twenty-five millions sterling in England without ascertaining India's desire to float the loan locally and urges that opportunity be given to India to discuss the terms of the proposed loan. From questions in Parliament the Council apprehends that the step is possibly designed at this juncture to relieve unemployment there and urges the unanimous desire of India that her High Commissioner should not favour England or any other country at her expense.

The Council feels that the time has come when, in order to allay all suspicion in the matter for the future, the entire Stores Purchase Department should be transferred to India and put in charge of an Indian business man, making all purchases in India, or failing that, by open and competitive tenders invited in Indian currency from all parts of the world, and generally acting under instructions of the Indian legislatures. India's economic and industrial interests imperatively demand this policy."

ABANDONMENT OF COTTON IMPORT DUTY.

The Council deplores the abandonment of the proposed increase in cotton import duty in the face of uncovered deficit of over nine crores and considers it as a surrender to Lancashire and deems it its duty to warn Government that this step is acutely resented all over the country.

The Council construes Earl Winterton's reply to Lancashire Deputation, as published in their official report, as an indirect attempt to unsettle the convention already established and repeatedly confirmed in favour of Indian fiscal autonomy. The Council fears that this statement, if allowed to pass unchallenged, will produce a disastrous effect on the public mind about the Imperial Government's ultimate intentions and reduce the Fiscal Commission, now considering its report after months of arduous labour, to a cruel joke perpetrated on unsuspecting India.

The Council earnestly urges an early communique on the subject and the publication of all despatches relating thereto in the interest of the pledges of responsible British statesment; and submits that a clear statement of present and future policy accompanied by an unqualified and unequivocal confirmation of previous declaration in favour of fiscal autonomy for India, is absolutely necessary to reassure the public feeling and to allay unsavoury apprehensions."

COW PROTECTION COMPANY

STARTED IN DELHI.

Some of the most promient Mahommedan and Hindu gentlemen, including members of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Honorary Magistrates Municipal commissioners, bankers and other men of position, have decided to have a limited Gau Raksha Company for the protection of cows, on purely business lines suggested by Doctor Shimbu Nath Chopra, Managing Director of the National Publicity Ltd., Delhi in the monthly commercial circular. Messrs Bharat Sewak Company have been entrusted with the duties of managing agents. Lovers of cow protection should immediately correspond. The Public should recommend names of directors.

TO HELP INVENTORS.

At a meeting of inventors and would-be inventors, held at the Chamber of Commerce, Briningham it was unanimously agreed to form a Society of Inventors.

The moving spirit in the formation of the new society is Mr. A. Charles, a Birmingham inventor, who has had considerable and costly experience of the difficulties which beset the path of the inventor who is not too well blessed with the necessary funds to place his invention on the market. Among the objects of the society will be to provide facilities for the poorer class of inventor to demonstrate his ideas, to give legal and other assistance to members, and generally to safeguard the interests of all concerned in putting new ideas on to the market.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A MARWARI PHILANTHROPIST.

BANGALORE, April 8.

Quite a sensation has been caused in business circles by the institution of criminal proceedings before the City Magistrate against Mr. Pratapchand Krishnajee, a Marwari philanthropist who has done an extensive business in foreign piece-goods by Kusalchand Bomtaji, another Marwari under section 380, 403 I.P.C., of alleged theft and breach of trust and misappropriation, to the extent of several thousands of rupees. Police authorities, having been requisitioned to investigate the case have submitted a comprehensive statement recording total absence of facts supporting the allegations. The complainant having undertakin to present before the court substantial grounds for the allegations made, His Worship has recorded the case posting further hearing on the 3rd May.

DEOLALI CONCENTRATION CAMP CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7.

It is notified that British Concentration Camp at Deolali will close with effect from the 30th April 1922. No British troops should be despatched to this camp after 10th April 1922.

In the case of officers proceeding to the United Kingdom for demobilisation, arrangements for passages should be made by the General Officer Commanding concerned in direct communication with the Embarkation Commandant Bombay.

A Mysore message says several members of the locomotive staff of Mysore Railways including drivers, firemen and clerks have struck work recently owing to alleged ill-treatment by foreman and car-superintendent and have memorialized the Durbar.

MALABAR RELIEF.

COMMUNAL RELIEF NOT CONDUCIVE TO HARMONY,

Mr. Kesavamenon wires from Calicut under date 7th inst:—

Mr. Rishiram's message to the Press about Malabar Relief is misleading. He is not correct in saying that the Aryasamaj is the only organisation that administers relief now to the Hindus. Though the Congress Committee stopped gratuitous relief to the refugees on 28th February, it continues to give relief to about a thousand Hindus even now. The Committee, however, insists on work from the able-bodied among them. No refugees, neither Hindus nor Moplahs, who were staying at Calicut and unwilling or afraid to go home and who were prepared to work at the spinning wheel, were stopped relief by the Congress Committee on 28th February. There is considerable distress, both among the Hindus and the Moplahs in the interior, which requires immdeiate relief and one is obliged to remind public men that relief on communal basis for Hindus alone or Moplahs alone is not conducive to bring about goodwill and harmony between the two communities in Malabar.

OPLAH FUND COLLECTION.

The Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Committee Office, Bombay, writes:—

The following Moplah Fund collections were made on Friday, the 7th April:—Juma Masjid Bombay, Rs. 250-9-10; A Moslem lady presented to Bi-Amma for Moplah Fund, Rs. 120-0-0; Menara Masjid, Rs. 39-6-3; Zakeria Masjid, Rs. 7-4-2; Hamidia Masjid, Rs. 8-10-11-1/2; total Rs. 425-14-2½.

MALABAR RECONSTRUCTION.

DEPUTATION TO MADRAS GOVERNOR

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, April 6.

The Malabar Reconstruction Committee has decided to send up a deputation, consisting of Raja Vasudewa Raja of Kollengode, Hon. Kawalappara Moopil Nayar, Mr. K. Probakaren Shemben M. L. C., Divan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, M.L.C., and three other leading gentlemen, to wait upon H. E. the Governor of Madras to represent to His Excellency that advances made to Hindus under G. O. No. 195, dated 23rd February 1922 are inadequate; that advances on account of distress should be free and not as loans, that advances should be regulated according to the number of members in a family; that the committee apprehends famine, if adequate relief is not given; that public works should be started at once to give relief to the poor, and also to open the country with more roads; that for the construction of dwelling houses for poor people gifts from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 might be given, that in other cases loans should be liberally ganted; that compensation should be awarded for losses sustained and for repair and purification of temples; that for the purpose of assessing losses a joint committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed to proceed at once to the disturbed area; that it is necessary to have a strong military garrison; that the establishment of six stations of armed police alone referred to in the Legislative Council discussions will not meet the situation, and that fire arms should be freely given to loyal and deserving people.

The Committee also resolved that the Zamorin of Calicut, the Maharajah of Cochin and the Maharajah of Travancore should be approached to call a *Vydeeka* Sabha to consider the desirability of taking back forcibly converted Hindus and to consider the large question of consolidating Hindu Society by the removal of untpproachability among the different sections of the Hindu population.

ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN MEDICAL GRADUATES.

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

It in understood Rockfeller Foundation has offered 5 scholarships for Indian Medical graduates for post-graduate study in America in the questions relating to public health. The value of each scholarship will be 1000 dollars in addition to the payment by the Foundation of all expenses. Scholars will be selected by the Scientific Board of the Indian Research Fund from the graduates engaged on salaries in the public health work under a public body or in the teaching work in some medical institution.

A KHILAFAT MARTYR.

A correspondent from Basti writes:—Mr. Haji Mohibuddin Shah, a non-co-operator, was charged under Section 108 and sentenced to a term of imprisonment He felt very sad as he could no longer work for the Khilafat and altogether abstained from food, with the result that he soon fell ill and had to be removed to the jail hospital where he refused to take any foreign medicine and in a few days he died.

A Simla message says:—It has been decided that the medical officers and lady nurses proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom and placed on duty with the troops during voyage on board the ship, shall not thereby become entitled to any additional pay and that the period of such duty shall not be regarded as an interruption of their leave.

It is understood that His Majesty has signed the appointment letter of Sir Henry Wheeler who will arrive here on the 12th instant and take over the charge at 8 a.m.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer fifteen and three sixteenth pence and demand Bills ready fifteen and seven thirty-two pence.

THE DRINK EVIL.

HOW INDIA MAY BE CLEANSED EVERY PATRIOT'S DUTY.

BOMBAY, April 8.

For untold ages the evil habit of liquor drinking has been the curse of every nation throughout the world. It has cause more real misery than all the other evils combined.

India, the cradle of civilisation, is becoming more addicted to the habit every year. The habit is steadily taking hold among the working and uneducated masses, and sad to say, some of the more advanced classes are also indulging too freely in a vice which, according to the tenets of their religion and the dictates of their more advanced understanding, they should eschew altogether if not for their health's sake, and their religion's sake, then as an example to their weaker and less happy brother.

One very effective way to combat the evil, would be to give the people a substitute,—Some drink which will not only stimulate and cheer the heart of the weary worker, or brain fagged business man, but which is absolutely pure and wholesome and free from any taint of evil, which might injure the finer feelings and susceptibilities of the most advanced thinkers.

This substitute is to hand already in the form of Amber Tips Tea. The Company which produces this tea is an entirely Indian Concern and capitalized with Indian capital. It is under the guidance of an expert manager of over thirty years experience in all parts of the world.

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It is an established fact that the bulk of the best Tea produced in India has hitherto been exported for foreign consumption and the lower and cheaper grades, kept for sale to the Indian Public. The Amber Tips Tea Company have decided not to export their best tea but to entirely reserve it for sale to the people of India, who are entitled to receive the very best that their own country produces. No patriotic Indian need have any scruples about drinking Amber Tips Tea, but on the contrary he can rest assured that by doing so, he is assisting to a great extent, to fight the liquor traffic and eventually purge his motherland of this terrible and soul destroying vice.

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ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

A FULHAM PLAYER SUSPENDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 8.

A joint commission of the Football Association and the Football League has permanently suspended the Fulham player, Bernard Travers for attempting to bribe a South Shields player on March 18th to arrange to let Fulham win. The result was, however, South Shields beat Fulham by one goal to nil. A win for Fulham would have greatly enhanced their chances of promotion of the First Division.

NEW THREAT TO SHIPPING.

WIRELESS OPERATORS STRIKE WORK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 8.

A new threat to shipping has resulted from the wireless companies' proposal that the wages of wireless operators should be reduced and that wireless operators should undertake clerical work when they are not engaged in attending to the wireless. The wireless operators' union is willing to discuss concessions, but it has instructed its members not to sign articles pending settlement. It is estimated that three hundred wireless operators have ceased work on vessels arriving at and sailing from home ports.

JUBILEE COTTON MILL FRAUDS.

ERNEST HOOLEY SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April, 8.

After several weeks' trial, the wellknown financier Ernest Terah Hooley has been sentenced by the Central Criminal Court to three years' penal servitude for conspiracy to defraud persons induced to buy shares in the Jubilee cotton mills. Of five other defendants, two, including Fletcher, formerly Mayor of Derby, were acquitted. Land agent Demery and Solicitor Wallis were sentenced respectively to twelve and ten months in the second division. Wallis was struck off the rolls. Macdonald, one time Mayor of Ilkeston, was bound over in a sum of five hundred sterling. Bankruptcy proceedings are still pending against Hooley, whose liabilities at a recent meeting of creditors were returned as £687,000 against assets amounting to £25,000 sterling.

Sir Sankaran Nair leaves Indore on the 13th instant, halts a day at Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's at Bombay leaving for Madras on the 15th instant by the mail train.

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PSYCHIC POWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—During my travels, both in and out of India, I have had many an occasion to hear of the so-called wonderful performances of professor this and professor that, who were, in most cases, either hypnotists or jugglers, and who invariably kept themselves apart from those, who knew the secrets of their trade. Hypnotism as understood and practised in this country, particularly by Sadhus of the advanced type, is altogether unknown to the West though one may be able to find more hypnotists in cities like London and Washington than in Benares or Ludhiana. I have come in close contact with very advanced hypnotists, English, American, German, and Italian and have also witnessed their performances and may without fear of contradiction say that in instance after instance their attempts to bring me into a hypnotic state have been unsuccessful because I knew how to oppose their suggestions and I did oppose them. With hypnotists of the Indian school the case has always been different. They did perform what they said they could.

I have also seen exhibitions of psychic powers in the West, and I may say compared with the powers of the great, but unknown, Sadhus of Benares and Gaya and such other places, where Sadhus congregate they are absolutely farcical. And yet whenever I have testified to the mysterious psychic powers of Indians my testimony has always been questioned. India unfortunately is full of doubters and I would invite such to witness the performances of a Muhamadan youth named Mr. Mir.

On the 12th instant in the presence of a number of educated men I happened to witness for half an hour a psychic exhibition by Mr. Mir. It took place in room No. 17, of the Railway Hotel, Charni Road. Mr. Mir is a young man from Northern India and is a Matriculate of the Punjab University. He is on a short visit to this city and to his old friend Mr. P. K. Nair who lives in room No. 17, Railway Hotel. It was as I said before, here where I came into contact with Mr. Mir, and received evidence of his extraordinary psychic powers.

When I entered Mr. Nair's room there were more than five intelligent men of different castes and different professions in life. On the suggestion of Mr. Nair, who, my the way, is an uncompromising sceptic we were asked to prepare our questions on different slips of paper which were taken from Mr. Nair's drawer. The questions were prepared in another room away from that in which was seated Mr. Mir. On our return we were asked to put all the slips in a tightly folded condition in one of the caps lent for the purpose by me. Mr. Nair took a towel and covered the cap with the slips and put it into his drawer. After a moment's meditation Mr. Mir asked Mr. Nair to take the cap out of his drawer and take out a slip. Mr. Nair held the slip in his hand and Mr. Mir dictated the contents of the slip. In this way all the slips were taken out one after another and Mr. Nair recorded on a separate sheet of paper the contents of each slip as dictated by Mr. Mir. Though the slips were not opened yet the questioner knew that what was dictated was correct word for word. Then Mr. Mir asked, Mr. Nair to throw all the slips together. He then placed a pencil over the slips which were still tightly folded. After a moment he asked us to open the slips to see if all the questions had been answered. We found under every question appropriate answers. In the case of the slip on which Mr. Nair had his question written out there was no space left for an answer and to his great surprise the answer was found written in a separate slip of paper. How this slip got into a tightly folded slip watched by every one of us passes comprehension. The slips were never touched by Mr. Mir. They were all in the drawer of Mr. Nair away from Mr. Mir. Among those present was a Bania gentleman who is a share broker by profession. His name is Purushotham Das. He put a number of questions on a slip of paper while at home and brought them to Mr. Mir in a closed cover and placed it along with the other slips. The questions were one and all test questions and the manner in which Mr. Mir answered them can hardly be described. The Bania gentleman was stupified at the accuracy with which his questions were answered. I will give a sample or two of his questions. "Give in detail what I have in my pockets. Tell me why I have come to see you. Tell me what is my profession. Did I ever go out of Bombay and if so when and where? Am I married and if so how many children have I? How many sons? How many daughters? The details of the contents of the pockets were given as follows:—Rs. 111 and 9 pies. Two bits of red paper. One silver coated pill. One bit of cotton cloth. A small note book. A bit of lead pencil.' We examined the pockets and took out their contents and were found totally exactly with those named by Mr. Mir. I have since then witnessed on several occasions the exhibitions by Mr. Mir of his psychic powers. How true is the saying that India is a land of mystics. Any one who may like to consult Mr. Mir can do so by appointment between 2 to 5 p.m. every day his address being 2nd floor, Jhaveri Mansion, Sandhurst Road.—Yours, etc.

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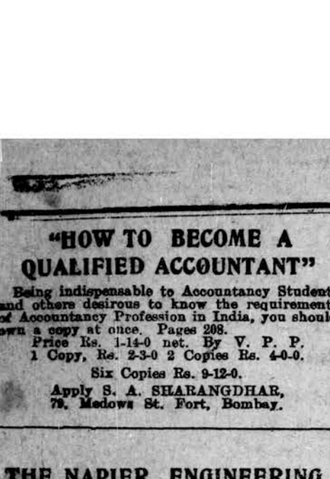

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Literature and Art.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The Indian Railways:—Their Historical, Economic and Administrative Aspects by Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad Tiwari.

This interesting and highly instructive volume of nearly 700 pages cannot fail to suggest most serious reflections to those Indians who have of late begun to toe the line of their European prototypes of a generation ago, and demand an ever increasing outlay on Indian Railways. They seem to be convinced of the myth about the profitability of the Railways, because they have heard it asserted so often, and so have helped to commit the country to spend 150 crores of rupees in five years on an asset, which, to say the least is the second most wasteful extravagance of the Government of India. It would be interesting to any one who cares to inquire into the evolution of this sum, remembering that Lord Lawrence in 1869 considered 2 crores a year spent out of the revenues of India to be the limit of reasonable outlay on railways and the Mackay Committee forty years later thought £12.5 million a year the utmost limit of profitable railway construction. Mr. Tiwari comes to the conclusion, by elaborate and exhaustive statistics set out in Appendix VIII of this work, and originally prepared for the Acworth Committee, which the latter found too inconvenient to record, let alone to discuss and answer, that:—"To the 31st. of March 1918, the statement shows a net outstanding Of Rs. 301.59 crores of which Rs. 17.48 crores is included in the capital accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 284.10 crores". Of this sum, regarded by the author as the net outstanding loss, the Guaranteed Companies account for Rs. 319.95 crores, and the subsidised Companies for another Rs. 1.41 crores. Setting off the profits of Rs. 37.26 crores from the State Railways we get the above figure of Rs. 284.10 crores, as the net loss outstanding. (p.37.) And in this account, the author has not apparently included the cost of land given free of charge to the Railways, which in their Finances and Public Works of India," the Strachey brothers in 1880 estimated at several million sterling. Mr. Tiwari, however, effectively disposes of those critics who suggest indirect benefits from the railways as the excuse for unlimited construction. He writes "Considering that the Railways were a commercial concern, conducted on commercial principles, the loss cannot be justified by any indirect gains, which cannot be expressed in any definite figures. Against the indirect gains we must also take the indirect losses, caused by the destruction of the indigenous industries of India, and by the rise in prices amounting to a perpetual famine, brought about by the communication established by the railway between India and the foreign countries." The author argues on perfectly sound lines of orthodox Indian criticism against the alleged economic effects of the railways in India, (pp.50-63) and makes one almost believe that if the Railways have helped our trade they have destroyed our industry, if they have helped to relieve distress in times of scarcity, they have contributed to bring about that very scarcity. But he is strongest on the point of finance. It will, perhaps, be news to those Indian bigwigs who sat on the Acworth Committee and have thereby lent their moral support to the most up-to-date form of dissipation of India's resources, to read on p.43 of the book:—that "in declaring surplus profits on the railways, especially during recent years, the ordinary commercial principle of allowing for depreciation on stock and works has not been applied." We say it would be "news" to them, because we cannot othrwise account for such leading lights of business and high finance in India having been so far deluded in the belief of the profitability of the Indian Railways system as to concur in the recommendation for further financial outlay at the rate recently sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly.

From such a sound writer as Mr. Tiwari, we could expect no other conclusion on the question of the management of the Indian Railway system, than the one Indian publicists have been offering for the last generation or more. In a neat little paragraph, not altogether innocent of a certain vein of caustic humour, Mr. Chandrika Prasad disposes of this question: (p.536). "The case for State Management was [illegible] in the discussions which took [illegible]regal Council in the years [illegible]he Indian point of view [illegible]ppoint the present [illegible] of the matter [illegible]legislature. The [illegible] in appointment with the Legislature [illegible]ling [illegible]e)

provincial, subject. We fancy Mr. Tiwari's own elaboration of the financial waste engendered by the Indian Railway system ought, if anything, to make him particularly anxious to secure central and undivided control and management of the railways. The one great advantage of State management would be the aid the Railways can be made to afford to the development of our industry. But the multiplication of the governing authorities, all interested in revenue, only end in a chaos of ruinous rates that will most effectively throttle our newly-awakened spirit of industrial enterprise.

The only other criticism which we are tempted to offer against this admirable work is the indifference with which the author has shown towards the questio of inland water ways in India we recognise he is writing primarily on the railways. But the rail and water-ways are so mutually connected that the full treatment of the one must include a treatment of the other as well. Except a solitary para reproducing the recommendation of the Acworth Committee (p.550), and a few quotations from Mr. R. C. Dutt and others in the chapter devoted to traffic in pre-rail days (pp.63-70), not a word is said about the relative economic merits of the waterways in India. The account, in a reminiscent mood, of the author's personal trip to Kashmere in 1883, when there was only a bridle-path beyond Murree, "passing through lovely mountain scenes covered with *white snows* or *green verdure* (p.67. the italics, not the adjectives, are ours) which looked like velvet from a distance" suggests that the author is aware of the possibilities of inland waterway. But, if so, the suggestion is suffered to perish for want of fuller expression. We trust an author of the erudition and assiduity of Mr. Chandrika Prasad will not allow such an omission to mar the just merits of his great work, and hope to see it rectified in a new edition.

JAIN INSCRIPTIONS.

Prachin Jaina Lekha Sangraha Part II by Acharya Shri Jin Vijayaji, published by the Jaina Atmanand Sabha, Bhavnagar. P p. 58 plus 336 plus 344. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3-8-0 (1921).

This book is a collection of old Jaina inscriptions, presented in this form for the first time in Gujarati. The inscriptions are those inscribed on copper plates, stones and idols or images, and they range over a very long period, say from the 10th Century of the Vikrama era to the 20th, nearly one thousand years. The geographical area selected is the Western and Northern part of our Presidency, with parts of Rajputana, *i.e.*, the hills of Shantruja and Girnar in Kathiawad, Mount Abu and the Aravali hills on the borders of Gujarat and Rajputana, places like Surat and Kavi in Gujarat and Palodhi and Jhalor, in or near Rajputana. The inscriptions are thus necessarily confined to the Shwetambar section of the Jaina community. Those selected by the author for publication here are 557 in number, and a large majority of which see the light of day for the first time. The enterprise is the first of its kind in Gujarati, and invaluable to those engaged in search of materials for building up the historical past of the province from the undoubted evidence furnished by such contemporary records. The dominant and most valuable feature of this publication is the exhaustive series of notes and observations prefixed and suffixed to the text. Besides their utility to the student of history, they have helped to make the subject-matter of this book very interesting reading to the lay man. Indexes, also on the most exhaustive basis,—indexes of proper names, places, years, words, the different sections (Gachchas) of the community, the individuals responsible for setting up an image or endownig a temple have reduced the trouble of the seeker after a particular fact or feature of the collection to the minimum, and the observations at the end, in respect of every inscription, are so comprehensive that very little of what one would require to know in connexion therewith would be found omitted there. In fact the whole work is planned and carried out on the basis of some well known works of European *savants*, and where necessary, their misunderstandings and mistakes brought to notice. Archaeological Reports, publications in the Epigraphia Indica, words of antiquarians like Dr. Buhler and Garinaut have been freely consulted, and help of Indian workers in this field like Prof. Devdatt R. Bhandarkar, and Babu Puran Chandraji enlisted, to ensure correctness. Besides its historical usefulness, the collection serves to show how freely and generously the Jaina layman spent in the cause of religion from the very old times and how the volume of that stream of generosity has remained unreduced all throughout. Acharya or Priest performing the inauguration ceremony. There are millions of idols, spread all over the country, what a rich field do they furnish to student! In every way, we welcome and congratulate the Acharya on usefully spent his time and Sheth, Mr. Lalbhai Kalliarbhai fact which one would not in this collection is that image, however, small or big more on its back a short the year of its founda- the place where it such a di[illegible] voke. P[illegible]

means with which to publish the result of the Acharya's assiduous labour.

THE MAHATMA.

A KANARESE BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE OF MAHATMA GANDHI in 3 Vols. by Messrs. G. B. Hukeri and K. N Karguppikar in Kanarese with a foreword by H. H. the Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya of Karavir Mutt. Printed at the Karnavir Press at Dharwar. Price As. 12 per volume.

This timely publication of the life of the noblest of India's living sons is a much desired addition to the Nationalist vernacular literature of the Karnataka Province, which has had the unique privilege of knowing and understanding the message of the charkha much earlier than the life-history of the great personality who is its messenger. In placing before the Kanarese-knowing public the stirring life-history of the Mahatma in a pleasant literary form that is agreeable both to the learned pundit and the un-learned country boor, the authors of the book have placed the Karnataka population under a deep debt of gratitude. The womenfolk of Karnataka among whom are yet many who have not had the advantage of English Education and who consequently have to depend entirely on the vernacular Press for their information will keenly appreciate this volume which is only one of a series of three promised to the public. We earnestly hope that the succeeding volumes will live up to the reputation of this first volume before us and we wish the authors every success in their laudable enterprise. The cover page contains an excellent portrait of the Mahatma in his characteristic pose which suggests in a breath the *Saint*, the *Sage* and the *Saviour* in one, with those compelling soulful eyes which seem to say "India expects every Indian to do his duty! Will every Indian who is not ashamed of his country please respond?"

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION

PRINCIPLES OF COMPARATIVE ECONOMICS. By Dr. R. K. Mukerji, M.A., Ph.D.

This new contribution to economic literature will be welcomed by those who are prone to be hypnotised into believing as having been achieved what the author claims to have attempted. Dr. Mukerji's main theme is a proper dilution of economic investigation with a truer perception of psychological facts and their reactions. He is at some pains to elaborate the laws e.g., equivalence and substitution; but he is forced to recognise that "Experimental psychology has not proceeded far enough to supply us with an independent measure of effective or satisfacory value, on which we can build a calculus of utility." (p. 25) His claim, therefore, to "have attempted a re-orientation of economics in the light of recent advances in biology and psychology as applied to sociology" can scarcely be regarded as having been adequately substantiated. His main contention concerns a revivification of communalism of the distinctly Indian type which he presents as an effective cure for our modern social problems. To him it appears in the light of "the highest development of the principle of co-operation" (p. 43) but we are sceptic about its value as an alternative to collectivism, for instance. But as Dr. Mukerji's aim in this work is not to offer constructive doctrine, we cannot quarrel with his abstractions which he has a knack of rendering plausible even when they are least practicable.

HINDU LAW.

Mr. Gharpure's Hindu Law has now run into the third edition. The book was primarily intended to meet the wants of the student, especially to help him through the examination. But as the work proceeded, the learned author shook off his self-imposed limitations, and dug into the very foundations of law, giving the original Sanskrit texts on which the whole of modern Hindu Law has been built up. He also gives the canons of construction which have been generally adopted for the interpretation of conflicting Sanskrit texts. This feature of the book has given it a genuin, native air which distinguishes it from the several other books on the subject.

The book gives the case law quite up to date, and notices the conflict of decisions in the different High Courts, The author has perhaps a natural partiality for the decisions of his own High Court, and is sometimes inclined to give its decisions a preference over even the judgments of the Privy Council (See his observations on the P. C. Case of Saburam Chandra v. Bhupsing 44 I. A. 126). But it is not always so. Where necessary, he boldly criticizes the decisions of his own High Court, and does so with great ability and vigour. (Vide his remarks on the recent case Girimallappa vs. Kenchava 23 Bom. L. R. 213). The book thus is of great use to the practising lawyer as well as the student.

It is, however, to be desired that the author had traced the development of modern Hindu Law from its early beginnings down to the present times and shown how far it has been influenced by considerations of Law and Equity as obtaining in England.

B. K. DHURANDHAR.

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